The Bombay Ga[illegible]

No. 11,487 NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1885.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Tons	H. P.	Captains.	FRIDAY
L. PEKIN	3900	600	A. Symons	25th Sept.
" NIZAM	2726	500	W. J. Webber	2nd Oct.
L. VALETTA	4068	1000	J. Orman	9th "
M. THAMES	4101	80	W. A. Seaton	16th "
L. TASMANIA	4483	800	R. B. Haselwood	23rd "
" ASSAM	3036	500	S. F. Cole	30th "
L. PESHAWUR	3900	600	L. H. Moule	6th Nov.
M. ROME	5013	1000	G. F. Cates	13th "
L. CLYDE	4121	500	E. M. Edmond	20th "
—GWALIOR	2733	500	P. Harris	27th "

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	On 1885.
ANCONA	3128	600	R. G. Murray	2nd Oct.
RAVENNA	3373	700	E. Stewart	16th "
MALWA	2959	500	G. W. Atkinson	30th "

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

G. F. JOHNSON,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, September 11, 1885.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

THROUGH TICKETS from BOMBAY to LONDON *viâ* Brindisi, including the Continental Railway Fare, are now issued on favorable terms; and return tickets available for three and six months. Tickets can also be obtained which allow passengers to travel 1st class by the steamer and 2nd class by rail from Brindisi to London.

MARSEILLES ROUTE.

STEAMERS leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LONDON direct every four weeks (see general advertisement), and the voyage to the former port is accomplished in 19 days in fair weather (21 days during the Monsoon). The Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies about 27 hours.

Fares to London, by the sea route or *viâ* Marseilles, including the Railway Fare across the Continent :—
First Class, Rs. 680. Second Class, Rs. 370.
Coupons for the Railway journey must be taken before leaving India.

Return Tickets are also issued, for particulars of which and all other information on the subject, apply to

G. F. JOHNSON,
Acting Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Co.
Bombay, March 27, 1885.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on the 24th of every month for BOMBAY.

FARE to all Ports of Italy and Marseilles, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, Rs. 150, for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine. Infants are allowed free. Children over three and under ten years, half fare. Families will be allowed liberal discount.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the handbooks.

A discount of 25, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six, and twelve months, respectively, from the date of LANDING.

The following or other First Class Steamers will leave Bombay :—

	Tons.	H.P.		
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	850	1st Oct.	1885
MANILLA	5,000	850	1st Nov.	"

Steam Launch leaves Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m. on the day of Sailing, with Passengers and heavy Baggage.

Through Railway Tickets available for 17 days to London *viâ* Calais or Brighton, both from Genoa and Naples, are issued here.

For Handbooks of information and other particulars apply to

G. OLCESE,
DARASHAW SORABJEE,
Acting Agents.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 3rd Sept., 1885.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE, *VIÂ* CANAL.

Steamers.	Captains	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1885
MEDUSA	R. Deperis	3,500	550	2nd Oct.
ORION	S. Mersa	3,500	550	2nd Nov.
PANDORA	G. Mottel	3,500	550	2nd Dec.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 900	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 1st and BRINDISI on the 3rd of each month.

The Company's steam launch will be in attendance at the Apollo-bunder on the day of sailing to convey passengers and their luggage to the steamer, free of charge.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

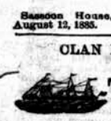
Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail 1885.
PANDORA	G. Mottal	3,500	550	29th Sept.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., &c., apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Acting Agent,
Sassoon House, 50, Church-gate-street, Bombay.
August 12, 1885.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.



THE following sailings have been arranged :—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

Steamers.	Tons.	Comdrs.	About 1885.
CLAN MACLEAN	2,350	J. Schofield	12th Oct.
" MURRAY	2,100	E. Worfolk	22nd "
" FORBES	2,450	J. A. Guard	2nd Nov.

* These steamers do not carry passengers.

To be followed by other first-class steamers at regular intervals.

Each steamer carries a properly qualified Surgeon and Stewardess, and Wines can be had on board at moderate charges.

The steamers have excellent accommodation for first-class passengers.

For information as to rates of passage, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 14th September, 1885.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

THE s.s. "MERTON HALL," 4,100 tons, 500 H.P., Captain BARNES, will sail as above about the 15th November. Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 18th Sept. 1885.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA,

BOOK PASSAGES by P. & O. and all other Steamers without charge for Commission.

CITY LINE.

THE first-class steamer CITY of CARTHAGE, 2,651 tons, will sail for Liverpool on or about the 25th inst. Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two berth cabins, baths, punkhas, &c., with every comfort for passengers.

This vessel is well known as favourite passenger ship, and has very superior accommodation. For further particulars apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & CO.,
Bombay, 14th Sept., 1885. Agents.

Rs. 25.—For Rupees Twenty-five we send to any part of India, free of Postage and Packing charges, one of our crystal-faced

CELEBRATED ORIGINAL CAMPAIGN WATCHES.

The Watches are so well known for their decided superiority that we need not further dwell on their merits. Guarantee two years.

FAVRE-LEUBA AND CO.

Beware of Imitations sold under similar names at much cheaper rates. We do not supply these Watches to the trade.

FOR SALE.

1—REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.

BY

W. WEDDERBURN, BOM. C. S.

PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.

May be had at the office and at the book-sellers.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "EUPHRATES," 803 tons, on FRIDAY, 25th September, 1885, at noon, calling at Veraval, Mangarola, Pore Bunder, and Cutch Mandvie, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons, on Monday, 28th September, at 11 a.m. (unless delayed by non-arrival of outward English Mail,) calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Feo, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ELLORA," 1,970 tons, on THURSDAY, 24th September, at 4 p. m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 21st September, 1885. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER'S CHERRY-BRANDY,

MADE from selected Kent Morellas, is of its kind the finest Liqueur imported
Cash Rs. 2-12 per bottle.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER'S MILK PUNCH.

FOR COCK-TAILS AND PICK-ME-UPS.
Per doz. Rs. 24 Cash.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

BASS'S PALE ALE
bottled by
STONE AND SON
in first-rate condition
Per doz. bots Rs. 5-12.
Per doz. ½ bots Rs. 3-12.

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,

PETIT MEDOC CLARET
POSSESSES GOOD BODY WITH PLEASING FLAVOUR.

TREACHER and Co.'s importation of this wine is unequalled at the price; the great demand and the good repute it has obtained sufficiently testifies to its excellence.

Per doz. Cash, qts. Rs. 13, pints Rs. 7-8.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Limited,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,
PHOTOGRAPHERS,
11, ESPLANADE-ROAD.
STUDIO OPEN DAILY.
FROM 9 A.M. to 4 P.M.

THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS COMPANY, Ld
SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE Directors of the above Company, having ordered from England one hundred more looms to complete the Company's weaving establishment, have decided to issue the balance of "B" shares still unallotted, amounting to half-a-lakh of rupees (Rs. 50,000).

The demand for the Company's manufactures is steadily increasing, and the best market rates are obtained for them; hence the decision to increase the producing power of their weaving establishment as above stated.

The building of the above machinery was completed two years ago.

The last Dividend was at the rate of 16 per cent. per annum (for half-year ending 30th June 1885.)

Shares will be allotted according to priority of application at the following rates :—

To present shareholders at par, and to non-shareholders at 10 per cent. premium.

All applications to be addressed to the Company's Manager and Secretary.

Cawnpore, 14th Sept.

EXCHANGE WITH ENGLAND.

	s.	d.
Rate for telegraphic remittances whereby payments are made at once in England	1	6½ pr. Re.
Cost of Telegram when Registered, Rs. 5-8.		
Ditto for demand drafts	1	6 8-16 "
Ditto for 3 months' sight drafts	1	6 5-16 "
Ditto for 6 months' sight drafts	1	6½ "
Sovereigns, Rs. 13-2 each		

Government Currency Notes of any Circle of Issue are received by us in Bombay at par. Pay and other Allowances and Moneys generally, drawn, remitted, and paid in India or England without charge for commission.

Further particulars on application.

WM. WATSON & Co.,
ANGLO-INDIAN AND GENERAL AGENCY,
Bombay, 28, Apollo St.; and London, 27, Leadenhall St.
Bombay, 23rd September, 1885.

NOTICE.
SALE OF HIRDAS.

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of the MYROBALAN or HIRDA Collection of the Southern Circle Forests for the season 1885-86 which is estimated at—

IN BELGAUM.

Khanapur Taluka	6,000
Belgaum Taluka	2,000
Total	8,000

Khandies of 560 lbs. each.
IN KANARA.

Northern Division of Kanara	2,250
Central Division of Kanara	150
Southern Division of Kanara	1,700
Total	4,100

Khandies of 560 lbs. each.

2. No offer under Rs. 10 per Khandi for the Kanara crop if delivered at the depôts on the road sides in the forests, or Rs. 12 if delivered at the Kadra, Kumpta and Honawar Bunders, will be accepted.

3. The Khanapur and Belgaum Hirdas will only be delivered at the depôts in the forests, but no tender of less than Rs. 10 for the former and Rs. 12 for the latter will be accepted.

4. For further particulars and terms of sale apply to the undersigned, between the date of this publication and the 10th of October, 1885.

W. PEYTON, Colonel,
Conservator of Forests, S. C.
Conservator's Office, S. C., Yellapur, 4th September, 1885.

FIRE-PROOF CYANITE.

A COLORLESS STAINING for Wood, Canvas, Felt, etc., also a priming for Paint, Varnish, etc.

In use at Inventories Exhibition 1885—(Silver Medal).

IN DRUMS OF 4 AND 5 GALLONS EACH
Rs. 8. per Gallon.

Permanent in effect,
Saves other priming,
Covers about twice the space,
Prevents dry rot, but non-poisonous,
Cannot be chipped off,
One coat usually only wanted,
Any youth can apply it.

CAPTAIN SHAW, Chief of the London Fire-Brigade, reports :—

"The small flight of wooden stairs which you showed me resisted strong flames well, and practically was not weakened by them.

"I have no doubt that your CYANITE would be found most useful in preventing the spread of fire, and I should be glad to see it more generally used on Wood, Canvas, and other materials in theatres, public buildings, and private houses.

"I consider that wooden stairs coated with CYANITE are, in case of fire, much safer than stone.

(Signed.) "EYRE M. SHAW."

SOLE AGENT:
J. NEUBERG:
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TOWN HALL,
BOMBAY.
GRAND EVENING CONCERT
GIVEN BY
The Celebrated Prima Donna
SIGNORINA LUISA MARCHETTI
AND
MAESTRO MENESINI,
KINDLY ASSISTED BY GENTLEMAN AMATEUR.
THURSDAY, 24TH SEPTEMBER, 1885.
Concert to commence at 9 p. m., punctually.

PROGRAMME.
PART I.

1	Cavatina	"Norma" ... Bellini. Signorina Marchetti.
2	Pianoforte	Transcription "Oberon" ... S. Smith. Maestro Menesini.
3	Romanza	"Il Trovatore" ... Verdi. Signorina Marchetti.
4	Song	"A Bandit's Life is the Life for Me" ... E. B. Harper. Mr. Lamb.

INTERVAL OF TEN MINUTES.

PART II.

5	Cavatina	"Il Barbiere di Siviglia" ... Rossini. Signorina Marchetti.
6	Pianoforte	"The Storm at Sea" (a musical Picture) ... S. Smith. Maestro Menesini.
7	Romanza	"Martha" ... Flotow. Signorina Marchetti.
8	Piano	"Grand Valse de Concert" ... Menesini. Maestro Menesini.
9	Brindisi	"Galatea" (with Spanish Words) ... Masse. Signorina Marchetti.

Reserved seats ... Rs. 4.
Second seats ... Rs. 2.
Plan and Tickets at SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

SUITABLE FOR PRESENTATION
TO
NATIVE PRINCES AND CHIEFS OF INDIA,
GOLD WATCHES AND GOLD CHAINS.
Apply to
CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART,
47, Parsee Bazaar-street, Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

—THE ADJOURNED SPECIAL GENERAL MEETINGS of the CORPORATION will be held here on THURSDAY, 24th instant, at 3 p.m. and 3-15 p.m. respectively.

H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation, & Secy., Town Council.
Bombay, Municipal Offices, 23rd September, 1885.

NOTICE.—The undersigned is prepared to receive APPLICATIONS for the OCCUPATION of PLOTS of GROUND at the Colaba Cotton Green, during the ensuing fair season.

Particulars regarding rent, &c., can be obtained on application at the office of the undersigned.

MUNCHERJI C. MURZBAN, A.M.I.C.E.,
Executive Engineer Presidency.
Bombay, 23rd September, 1885.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received on FRIDAY next, the 25th instant, at 11-30 a. m., by the Commissariat Store Keeper General, for the SUPPLY of WARM WEATHER CLOTHING required for Transport Followers as per schedule to be supplied within 7 days from date of order.

Forms of Tender with further particulars can be obtained from the above office.

J. W. BOYD,
Commissariat Storekeeper General.
Commissariat Storekeeper General's Office, Bombay, 23rd September, 1885.

COD LIVER OIL EMULSION.

AGREEABLE AND DIGESTIBLE.

PREPARED with the finest Cod Oil. Both the taste and smell of the oil are completely disguised and rendered palatable and easy of digestion by enfeebled persons and young children.

Per bottle, Re. 1-8.

PHILLIPS AND COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BASEL GERMAN MISSION
MANGALORE TILES.
PATENTED UNDER ACTS XV. OF 1859 AND XIII. OF 1872.

IN consequence of many imitations of the above original "Mission" Tiles first introduced in India in 1865 by the Industrial Establishment for the above "Mission," they are now made on entirely new principles and patented. "Mission" Mangalore Tiles are so long before the public and so well known for their ELEGANCE, DURABILITY, and CHEAPNESS, that nothing more need be said about them. The NEW TILES possess all the improvements suggested by a long course of manufacture, and are such as always to command that degree of popularity which follows honest goods made by skilled Europeans trained in their particular business.

Tiles sent direct from the Factory to any seaport town at cheap freight.

Contracts entered into for setting Tiles and Building Ridges, Hips, &c.

☞ Orders now registered for new season tiles due here in September next.

Sample tiles will be sent free of charges, and every other information supplied by

WARDEN & Co.,
Sole Agents for Bombay Presidency.

WESTON'S
WIZARD OIL,
A MEDICINE USED FOR ALL NERVOUS DISEASES, AND INFLAMMATORY ACHES AND PAINS.

It cures Rheumatism, Gout, Sciatica, Neuralgia, Asiatic Cholera, Dysentery, Colic, Cramps, Kidney Complaints, Erysipelas, Eczema, Scalds, Burns, Sprains, Headache, Toothache, Diarrhœa, Inflamed or Sore and Caked Breast, Freckles, Sunburns, Bites and Stings of Mosquitoes, Spiders, Insects, Sandy and Fly Blight, Sores or Inflamed Eyes, Lumbago, Lame Back, Diphtheria, Sore Throat, Piles, Spinal Affections, Chilblains, Earache, Spasms, Contracted Cords and Muscles, etc.

Per bottle, Re. 1-8.

COOPER, MADON & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

JUST UNPACKED
A FRESH SUPPLY OF
INFANTS' FOOD—INFANTS' FOOD.

Mellin's Infants' Food	Rs.	0 12 & 1 6
Neave's Infants' Food		0 10
Nestle's Milk Food		1 0
Benger's Self Digestive Food		1 2
Savory and Moore's Food for Infants		0 10

COOPER, MADON & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

A PARCEL OF
GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPERS,
GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPERS,
AND
BROMO PAPERS—BROMO PAPERS,
has been received by the Undersigned,
Price List sent free by Post on application.

COOPER, MADON AND Co., Ld,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

LACTOMETERS OR MILK TESTER,

FOR ascertaining the purity and value of Milk with glass jar and directions for use, complete.

Rs. 2-12.

COOPER, MADON AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

TO SUIT ALL SIGHTS!
BEST PEBBLES
SPECTACLES AND EYE GLASSES.
FOR SHORT AND WEAK SIGHTS.

A LARGE Assortment from best known makers is always on hand, in gold, silver, or plated frames,

ALSO ASK FOR
EYE PRESERVERS! EYE PRESERVERS!!
Blue, Green, Neutral or Smoke Tinted Eye Preservers and Goggles of all descriptions,
Prices sent on application.

COOPER, MADON AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA,

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & COMPANY,
41, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY

WEEKLY SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 26th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., will hold their usual auction sale at their room, as follows :—

On account and at the risk of J. M. Framjee Patel and Salamohomed Casam & Co. jointly and severally. Ex s.s. Cairo, marked in Diamond 286 W M & Co., P.
1255-61. 10 cases K. O table and suspension Lamps.
1265-71. 7 cases plain tumblers, ½, ¾, and 1 pint.
On account of the mortgagor Richard Henry Stevens.
1 gold chain, 1 gold cameo and pearl, 1 silver necklet, 12 silver bangles.
1 silver brooch and 1 gold scarf pin.
On account of the indentor, Hajee Dada Abe.
17 7-20, 18 3-5, 18½ and 19½. 10 cases fancy buttons and China toys.
On account of the concerned—
53 dozen silver bangles.
5 dinner sets, green band.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.
Bombay, 24th September, 1885.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FINE MATURED SPIRITS.

TREACHER'S "GLENLIVET" WHISKY

IS a blend of the finest HIGHLAND WHISKIES of a particularly delicate aroma and flavour.

Rs. 22-8 per dozen.

TREACHER'S "HEART-LABELLED" BRANDY.

The delicate flavour and fine bouquet of this Fine OLD Cognac BRANDY, combined with its great age and purity, have long caused it to be a favourite with the public, and the rapidly increasing demand proves the estimation in which it is held.

Rs. 33 per dozen cash.

TREACHER'S "OLD IRISH" WHISKY.

This fine matured Spirit is guaranteed to be a blend made from pure Malt Spirit only distilled from the finest grain or malt, it is pure, mild and agreeable, and entirely free from essential oils and impurities.

Rs. 22-8 per dozen.

TREACHER'S "OLD TOM" GIN.

The attention of those who prefer Gin to any other spirit is drawn to this Cordial Old Tom, which has for years maintained its reputation as being the purest and best in the market.

Rs. 16 per dozen.

TREACHER & COMPANY, L[illegible]
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA

RIDING TROUSERS "A PERFECT FIT."

"COMFORT IN THE SADDLE." AND BREECHES.

Whipcord, the best Chipping Norton, in every shade of Colour	... ...	Rs.	24 0
Thin Bedfordcord, Soft and Elastic, for Indian wear, Drab or (*Karki*)	... ...	"	26 0
Stout Bedford, for district use and hard wear, Drab or (*Karki*)	... ...	"	28 0
White Bedford or Doeskin, most perfect materials	... ...	"	38 0
White Imperial Kersey, made from the finest wool, very thin and elastic	... ...	"	36 0
Drab Stockingette (*Karki*), a new Elastic Material, stout, soft, and comfortable	... ...	"	48 0

Gaiters of the above materials, from Rs. 10.

Real Buckskins in various tints for Strapping Knees and Seat.

SPECIAL CASH (or V. P. P.) DISCOUNT.—Two annas in the Rupee = 12½ per cent.

HOAR & CO., OPPOSITE THE ESPLANADE HOTEL. BOMBAY.

SPECIAL READY-MADE KIT.

WE keep the following, Ready-made, for the convenience of Travellers. The same Care and Attention is devoted to their Manufacture as to those made to Order, any article not in stock can be made up in a short time if urgently required.

N.B.—Our *usual* quality only.

	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
SAC COATS.		
Super Blue all Wool Serge	18 0	21 0
" Fancy Tropical Tweeds		
" Angola	21 0	23 0
" Brown Flemish Linen	8 8	9 8
TROUSERS.		
Super Blue all Wool Serge	13 0	15 0
" Fancy Tropical Tweeds		
" Angola	16 0	18 0
" Brown Flemish Linen	4 8	5 8
ULSTERS.		
Super Heavy Scotch Cheviots		
" Double "	60 0	68 0
" Elysian Cloths		
DRESSING GOWNS.		
Super Oxford or Jute Cloth	10 0	12 0
" Wove all Wool Flannel	18 0	20 0
" Cashmere "	26 0	29 0
" Navy Twill Gentian	30 0	33 0
SLEEPING SUITS.		
Super Oxford or Jute Cloth	10 0	12 0
" Wove all Wool Flannel	18 0	20 0
" Silk and Wool Flannel.	18 0	20 0

	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
CHOLERA BELTS.		
Our Cholera Belts are cut on the same system as the Best Riding Belts and should be generally worn by Europeans in India, as they prevent a sudden chill, besides giving great support to the Spine. We have always a large Stock to select from, in all sizes	3 8	4 0
SHIRTS.		
Fine Long Cloth, Cambric Fronts 6 for	22 8	25 8
Best " " Linen Fronts "	23 0	31 0
" do. do. do. do.	31 0	34 8
" With Shakespear Collars		
" French Cambric, Shakespear Collars, 6 for	30 0	33 0
" Oxford or Jute, Shakespear Collars, 6 for	36 0	40 0
" Wove Flannel, with Bands "	52 0	58 0
" Silk and Wool "	52 0	58 0
" White Saxony, " Shakespear Collars for Lawn-Tennis, Cricket, etc., 6 for	52 0	58 0
NIGHT SHIRTS.		
Best Twilled Long Cloth washed and ready for immediate wear 6 for	30 0	34 0

A Discount of 10 Per Cent. on all purchases exceeding Rs. 20.

ASQUITH & LORD,
GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
BOMBAY.

FAVRE-LEUBA AND CO.
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, CHAINMAKERS.
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, SECUNDRABAD.
BY APPOINTMENT TO H. H. THE NIZAM, G. C. S. I.

Rs. 35. For Rs. 35. we send to any part of India free of postage and packing charges our celebrated

SILVER LEVER WATCH.

in hunting or half hunting case.

Above "Speciality" cannot be surpassed in quality. We only repeat what is said by all who posses, one of these watches :—

"It is the best watch I ever had in my life, and I never miss an opportunity to recommend it to others."—Guarantee 3 years. No discount

Rs. 25. For Rs. 25. we send to any part of India, free of all expenses and under guarantee of two years our famous.

ORIGINAL CAMPAIGN KEYLESS LEVER WATCH IN CRYSTAL FACED WHITE METAL CASE.

These watches are well known enough to need no further recommendation.

The same watch in hunting case Rs. 28
Do. in half hunting case " 30

Major H. W. A., 9th Lancers Umballa writes, I send you the campaign watch you sent me to Cabul in 1879. For the first time it has now got out of order. Similar acknowledgments of the usefulness of these watches we receive almost daily.

Above 2 Specialities of our manufacture can only be had direct from our establishments at Bombay, Calcutta, and Secundrabad. We do not sell these watches to the trade,

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.

DUNNETT & CO.,
CIVIL & MILITARY BOOT-MAKERS.

WATERPROOF "K" BOOTS (Heavy) Rs. 22-8 Per Pair.
WATERPROOF "K" BOOTS (Medium) Rs. 20 Per Pair.
WATERPROOF "K" BOOTS (Light) Rs. 18 Per Pair
WATERPROOF COMPOSITION for the above

Regulation Boots of every description made to order.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT of Lace and Buttoned Boots and Shoes for walking, etc. Patent-Leather Dress-Boots, Pumps, Lawn-Tennis Shoes, etc., etc., etc.

ALWAYS IN STOCK.

BOMBAY.

JOHN BR[illegible]SMEAD & SONS'

Calcutta Exhibition, 1883.
Two Diplomas of Honour & Two Gold Medals.
The Royal Portuguese Order of Knighthood, 1883.
Legion of Honor, Paris, 1878.
Gold Medals :
Sydney, 1879-80; Paris, 1867, 1870, 1878; Amsterdam, 1880; London, 1862; Philadelphia, 1876; South Africa, 1877; Melbourne, 1880.

PATENTED.
Great Britain, America, Austria, Germany, France, Belgium, Italy.

GOLD-MEDAL PIANOS
ON THE HIRE PURCHASE-SYSTEM.

PRICE-LISTS POST-FREE.

BOMBAY { MARCKS & CO., LIMITED, SOLE AGENTS. } POONA

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

SINGER'S SEWING-MACHINES are the cheapest to buy and the easiest to sell, because they are the simplest to learn, the handiest to manage, and the most durable. From Rs. 50 and upwards 10 per cent. discount for cash. 5, Church-gate-street, Bombay.

FANCY LEATHER GOODS, such as LADIES' COMPANIONS, &c., can be had at reduced prices at BARTON & Co., Church-gate-street.

CLEARANCE SALE—The remaining Stock of our Gents' Boots and Shoes at much reduced prices, only few pairs left. Apply sharp, SHROFF BROTHERS.

FOR SALE, shares in the Napier Hotel Co., Limited. No reasonable offer refused. Apply H. H., care of this paper.

JUST RECEIVED a small supply of TOILET and NURSERY SPONGES, very cheap. FERNANDES & Co., Chemists, &c., Bombay.

WANTED an EMPLOYMENT as a Short-hand Writer in any Paper Office or Mercantile Firm. Apply to M., care of this paper.

CEYLON FLANNEL.—A new thin texture for Shirts and Sleeping Suits. Unshrinkable Shirts 7-8. Suit 15. BADHAM, PILE & Co., Limited.

WANTED EMPLOYMENT by a young man as a Clerk to any Mercantile Firm. Well up in Office and Salesman's work in general. Apply S., care of *Bombay Gazette*,

EXPERIENCED ASSISTANT DIVER required for the Marmugao Harbour Works, either European or Native. Apply by letter only to Chief Engineer, giving full particulars of former work.

PONY, FOR SALE at Bennett's Auction on Saturday, 26th inst., a black C. B. mare 13-2. 7 years. Suitable for racing or polo, believed sound. The property of L. Pestonjee Karnac, Esq.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR CAPABLE MAN.—WANTED, by a firm of Photographers in Calcutta, an experienced Photo-Printer, must be fully acquainted with the work of the printing department of a Photographic business. Apply, Treacher and Co., Ld., Byculla.

DRIED HERBS, for seasoning Thyme, Parsley, Mint, Sage and Mixed Herbs.—PEARSE & Co.

KUMMEL, the Ex[illegible] at Rs. 24 per d[illegible] No. 5, Apollo[illegible]

VICTORIA FOR SALE, [illegible] Price, Rs. 400. Address "VICTORIA," *Bombay Gazette* office.

ST. PAULI LAGER BEER.—Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen quarts, Rs. 28 per case of 8 dozen pints. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

PERMANENT SETTLEMENT for the DEKKHAN; by W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price, 8 annas; postage, 1 anna.

SILKS! SILKS! SILKS.—Fresh arrivals of Crewel Silks. A very large assortment to select from.—At STEWARD & Co., 2, Church-gate-street.

BOOK-KEEPER WANTED by a Joint-Stock Company, Hindu or Portuguese preferred. Address "COMPANY," *Bombay Gazette* office.

REDUCED PRICES.—Trimmed Hats and Bonnets. Mrs. COULSON, Milliner and Dress maker, Carnac-road, near Crawford Market.

MATHERAN.—TO LET for the ensuing cold season Parbul House, rent Rs. 300; and Pinto Lodge, Rs. 250. Apply to PINTO'S HOTEL.

VICTORIA and VICTORIA FAMILY HOTEL, No. 1 Esplanade, next to Gymkhana, and oppos te to the Parade Ground. Nice, airy, comfortable rooms.

PHIPSON and Co., have now a supply of Moigneaux's CHAMPAGNE, the new brand, now largely used at the London Clubs. Rs. 54-8 per case.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1885. Price, Rs. 5, with postage Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

THE ever-increasing demand for our watches, has proved them superior to any others.—KANNY and Co., Watch-makers, Gold-smiths, 9, Meadow-street, Bombay.

SELLING OFF Gent's, Ladies' and Children's Socks and Stockings from Rs. 2 per doz. Black Drab Felt Hats of different shapes, from 1-4 to Rs. 4-8 each.—Y. A. LACKA & Co.

JUST UNPACKED and FOR SALE, CHEAP, CHEAP.—Bismark Summer Merino Shirts, Superior Dressed Brown Balbriggan Shirts.—JOHN MAHOMED, 16, Meadow-street, Bombay.

FOR SALE, Portable Engines by Clayton and Shuttle worth; Horizontal and Vertical Engines, Boilers and Steam Hoists by Shanks and Sons, from 4 to 20 H.P. Richardson & Cruddas, Bombay Metal Mart.

PRINTED FLOOR CLOTHS (FARASH).—The Muir Mills Company, Limited, Cawnpore, have a stock of the above in a variety of patterns. Samples and prices on application to the Manager and Secretary.

PEROSHAW BURJORJEE, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier, to H. E. the Rt. Hon'ble Lord Reay, Governor of Bombay. Most comfortable Phaeton and Tonga. Dawks ready laid for Mahableshwar, Panchgani and Satara, on moderate terms. Address Main-street, Poona.

WANTED, ENGINEERS and SURVEYORS for Indian Midland Railway. Applications stating age and experience, with copies of testimonials, to be addressed to the CHIEF ENGINEER, G. I. P. Railway, Bombay.

THE MODY PARELL IRON WORKS.—Castings and Fittings Iron, Brass, Copper, Phosphor Bronze, &c. Wood and Tin works; also other works executed. Orders registered.—M. M. MODY and Co., Limited, Apollo-street, or Parell Works.

FIVE hundred thousand pounds was [illegible] last year under STANDARD LIFE Policies in [illegible] of DEATH claims. The accumu[illegible] Fund amounts to Six Millions Sterling inve[illegible] unexceptionable Securities, and the Rev[illegible] per annum.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great poets; by W. E. H. Price, Re. 1-8 postage, anna 1.

WARREN'S PATENT BROILERS.—Gentlemen's Tiffin Baskets, Dram Flasks, Cigar and Cigar

COMMERCIAL INTELLIG

WEDNESDAY EVENING

As a result, Reuter says, of a semi-p… London Stock Exchange, owing … uneasiness, Consols, French Rentes, a… Rupee Paper were all ¼ lower yesterd… movement scarcely justifies the expre… decline of ¼ per cent. may indicate a weak… but nothing partaking of the nature of a p… The Roumelian disturbances, no doubt, inv… possibilities of unpleasant complications, but … likelihood, nevertheless, is somewhat remote, an… the tone of the produce markets at home … sufficiently indicates the prevalence of that estimate … of the situation. Linseed is still reported strong … with a partial rise of 3d. per quarter in Calcutta … sorts, and the same remark applies to Rapeseed. … Wheat comes unchanged.

The Manchester Piece-goods market yesterday was reported firm, and Cotton in Liverpool showed a hardening tendency, with sales amounting to 10,000 bales, including 1,000 Surats. Spot prices were unaltered, but Americans to arrive were partially 1-64d. higher again, and from New York futures come 3 points dearer. The American receipts at the ports show the following comparisons :—

	1885.	1884.	1883.
Tuesday's Receipts	18,000	19,000	14,000
Four days' do.	58,000	57,000	58,000
Total since 1st September	218,000	194,000	252,000

The effect of the home advices here has been to further steady the market, and sellers are rather more difficult to deal with, but no actual advance can be quoted, nor has any business of importance been done in new crops.

Wheat is quiet but steady, with only a very moderate extent of business passing. Prices are unchanged at Rs. 3-14 for No. 1 soft white and Rs. 3-11 for No. 1 Club Delhi.

Seeds.—Linseed remains firm, but without quotable change, the upward tendency in Freights and Exchange quite counterbalancing the enhanced rates obtainable on the other side. Ready we quote Rs. 6-1¼, March Rs. 6-6¼, April-May Rs. 6-3 per cwt. Rapeseed is steady at former rates.

Freights are quite steady with rather a leaning towards higher rates. The s.s. Naigara is reported berthed for Antwerp, booking 1,000 tons at 20s. 9d. ; and for November loading for the same port the Atrato has been fixed at 21s. 3d. per ton. Current rates are :—

Liverpool.....Ready	20 new scale, Forward 20.
Open Charters	20 to 21-3
Antwerp	21
Marseilles	20
Trieste-Venice	20

Exchange.—The fact of 3½ lakhs of Councils having been taken up in London yesterday at 1s. 6 3-16d. per Rupee has imparted some little additional firmness to the market again to-day, and rates are 1-32d. higher at the close both for bank and private bills. The disposition continues to be more in favour of selling than buying, and during the forenoon a considerable amount of Credits was placed mainly for forward delivery ; but in the afternoon the banks declined to go on buying beyond the turn of the year, preferring, no doubt, to see the result of to-day's biddings for Councils in London before entering on further commitments. On that the immediate future of the market, as usual, depends. Should the full amount offered go at 1s. 6 3-16d. or over, we may look for the present improvement gaining ground for a time at least ; but short applications at that figure would check such strength as there is apparent. Rai Silver Reuter still quotes at 47 5-16d. per oz, but private messages quote buyers at the rate, some say, 47⅞d. To that, however, little importance attaches at the moment, as Exchange is leading Silver, and must continue to do so until some definite action regarding the metal is indicated. We quote ready :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 6 3-16d.	per rupee
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 6 5-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 6 9-32d.	"
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 6 11-32d.	"
France 3 months' sight	1·94	1·94 "

Government Paper has been weaker again rather, and Fours have receded to Rs. 97½ to 9-16 ready, Rs. 97⅝ forward. Fours-and-a-half we quote Rs. 98½ nominal.

The Share Market is closed owing to the Parsee holidays.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steam-ship Swordsman, 719 tons, Capt… Windz, will sail to-day for Zanzibar wit… cargo and 58 deck passengers.

The steam-ship Gelbert… …ter, arrived in harbour … (10th Sept), with a car… …vessel is consigned to Messrs…

…ns, Captain …day from …argo and …yan and …Finlay.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander	From
23	Clan Gordon (s)	Harrison	Glasgow, Aug. 17.
	Gelert (s)	Winter	Rangoon, Sept. 10.

The steam-ship Swordsman, Windz, obtained per port-clearance yesterday for Zanzibar.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Mameluke, for Dunkirk.
" Henry Bulckow, for Persian Gulf.
" Chindwara, for Coast and Calcutta.

DAILY EXPORTS.—Sept. 23.

For Liverpool.

Clan Graham s—1,000 cwts wheat, W Bell and Co.
Indora s—1,776 cwts wheat, Tolmsaint and Boutillier ; 6,000 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co.
City of Carthage s—104 bales cotton, Bhugwandass Narrondass ; 100 bales cotton, B and A Hormusjee ; 51 bales wool, Ramnarayen Mooriidhur ; 52 bales wool, Gunsey Kessowjee ; 33½ cwts linseed, Ghelia Bharmull ; 957½ cwts myrabolams, Kessowjee Cullianjee ; 45 bales rags, Bhimjee Mooljee ; 1 bale wool, Ewart, Latham and Co ; 34 bales wool, Mahomed Coorjee ; 1,125 cwts crushed bones, E Pereira.

For London.

Loodiana s—719 cwts myrabolams, Bhimjee Pucdumsey ; 1 bale skins, Ewart, Latham and Co ; 1,000 cwts myrabolams, Peily and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co,
Thames s—3,009 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers ; 1,999½ cwts linseed, L…ng. Moir and Co.
Pekin s—13 cwts cardamoms, Hunsraj Morarjee ; 3 cwts ivory, Damodhur Anundsee ; 14 cwts ivory, Jairam Damodhur ; 8 bales skins, V Canjee and Co ; 7 bales skins, S Hajee Essajee ; 180 cwts gum, Valjee Poonja and Co ; 156 cwts gum, Bhimjibhoy Sajun ; 40 cwts gum, Remtoola Dattoo ; 148 cwts gum and 160 lbs tortoise shell, Dewraj Peerbhoy ; 8 cwts myrabolams, Abdoola Lellany ; 120 cwts gum, R Dattoo ; 14½ cwts ivory, E Passia.

For Antwerp.

Ashley Brook s—100 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

For Leghorn.

R Rubattino s—4,926 cwts wheat, Wallace and Co.

For Dunkirk.

Mameluke s—2,771 cwts rapeseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

For Calcutta.

Ellora s—261 bales cotton, Mackinnon, Mackinzie, and Co.

For Kobe.

Pandora s—100 bales twist, John Campbell and Co ; 50 bales twist, Khetseedass Hurmukroy ; 50 bales twist, R Buldeo.

For Hongkong.

Pandora s—111½ cwts onions, Allana Moossa ; 424 bales twist, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co ; 50 bales twist ; Bowlutram Toolchund ; 100 bales twist, Ebrahim Noordin and Co ; 40 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co ; 30 bales twist, D Sassoon.

For Shanghai.

Pandora s—50 bales twist, Cursetjee Bomanjee.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—Sept. 19.

Preston, Col, Mad 20th N I, on furlough, from England.

September 22.

Stevens, Lt, Mad IV Pioneers, on leave, from … rachee.

Lyttleton, Annesly, Bo Genl, Bo Staff, on …

Lawrence, Major, Bo, 4th King's Own, on sick leave, from Poona.
Tyacke, Major, Bo, 2nd N Stafford Regt., on leave, from Indore.

September 23.

Burrows, Lt, Ms Bl Fus, on leave, from Madras.

DEPARTURES.—Sept. 20.

Anniston, Lt, Bl, R A, on leave, to Agra.
Warner, Lt, Bl, 17th Lan., on leave, to Lucknow.

September 23.

Lawrence, Major, Bo 4th King's Own, on sick leave, to England.
Stevens, Lt, Mad IV Pioneers, on sick leave, to Trichinopoly.
Griffith, Lt-Col, 16th Bo Infy, on sick leave, to Baroda.
Preston, Col, Mad 20th N I, on furlough, to Kamptee.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lt.-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Comdt., B. V. R. C.
Bombay, Sept. 24.

The range at Colaba is available for practice for the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps on Saturday next, the 26th inst., from 4 p. m. to dark. Members must notify their intention not later than 1 p.m. on the day they wish to fire, to allow of arrangements being made for markers, &c.

By order,
A. W. PRIOR, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.
(*Gazette of India.*)

Home Department.

The services of Surg-Maj O T Duke, M B, Offg Jt Medical Officer of Simla, are, at his own request, placed at the disposal of the Mily Dept, from the date on which he makes over charge of his duties to his successor.

The services of Surg W A Quayle, M D, of the Mad Medl Service, are placed pernianently at the disposal of the Chief Commr of the Central Provinces.

Surg G F A Harris to officiate as Jt Medical Officer of Simla, in succession to Surg-Maj O T Duke, during the absence on furlough of Surg-Maj R Power, or until further orders.

Ecclesiastical Department.

The services of Rev W J Burdett, B A, Sen Chapl on the Beni Estabit are placed at the disposal of the Govt of Beni from 25th August 1885.

…dn Comdr and 2nd-in-…e, (p a) for 182 days.
…BSC, Commandant, 1st …52 days.
…BSC, Exec Engr, 1st grade, …per, State Railways Dept, …year.
Maj R J … B S C Wing Comdr, 45th Beni
Infy (p a) for 1 …ar.
Capt E J N F…ken, BSC, Wing Officer, 3rd Sikh Infy, (p a) for 182 days.
Maj H M Mackenzie, RA, Supdt, Gun Carriage Factory, Fatehgarh, is granted leave in India (p a) for 67 days from 15th Sept 1885.

The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough by the Secy of State for India :—Lieut G F Willes, B S C (m c) for 1 month.

Marine Department.

Mr Robert Malcolm to be an Asst Engr in H M's Indian Marine, from 4th Aug 1884.

Navigating-Lieut T C Pascoe, RN, Asst Surveyor, 1st Class, Marine Survey of India, is granted an extension of furlough up to 1st Oct 1885.

Public Works Department.

Mr R Gordon, Exec Engr, 1st grade, British Burma, is permitted to retire from the service of Govt, from 4th Aug 1885.

The services of Mr C H Barratt, Exec Engr, 4th grade, temporary rank, Punjab, at the disposal of the Home Dept, from 1st Oct 1885, is cancelled.

Mr W Slane, Apprentice Engr, Central Provinces, is promoted to Asst Engr, 3rd grade, from 10th Aug 1885.

Mr E F Jacob, Class III of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Traffic Dept, is transferred in the interests of the public service from the Establishment under the control of the Govt of Bombay to that under the Director Genl of Railways.

Mr L A Light, Asst Engr, 2nd Grade, State Railways, on return from furlough, transferred to Hyderabad.

Mr W Innes, …lass II of the Superior Revenue …stabt of State Ra… of the public service from the …red in the interests …ntrol of the Director Genl of Establt under the co…ier the Chief Commr of British Railways to that un…
Burma.

Mr C L Biscoe, Cl… …ass IV of the Superior Revenue …Railways, Traffic Dept, is on Estabt of State …ated to the Establt under the return from leave, p…r Genl of Railways, control of the Direct…

…VEY OF INDIA.

Mr R C D Ewing, … Asst Surveyor 1st Grade, and Draftsman, Drawing… Office Survey of India, has been granted l… …ar's furlough to Europe from the date on which he … may avail himself of it.

…GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

Mr. J. Ramsay, Exe… …Engr, 1st grade, is appointed as Supdt of Works, Sind-Pis… …Railway, from 30th June 1885.

Mr. H W Warden, Exec Engr, 2nd grade, … has been granted furlough for 7 months, with … , or such subsidiary leave, from the 14th July 188… of the subsequent date as he may avail himse… same.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT ORDE…RS.
(*Punjab Gazette.*)

Forest Department.

Mr J L Pigot, Asst Conservator of Forests, obtained 3 months' examination leave fr… …m the 23rd of July 1885.

Home Department.

Lieut C G Parsons, BCS, whose services … were placed at the disposal of the Punjab Govt … o. 210, Notification of the Govt in the Home Dept … Asst dated the 7th Aug 1885, is appointed an … Hazara Commr of the 3rd Class and posted to the … Dist from the 4th Sept 1885.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

THE SELF-ACTING SEWING MACH… …NE
THE GREATEST INVENTION OF THE AGE
No Hand-wheel! No Treadle! Extremely Simple! Purely Mechanical!
WORK WITHOUT WEARINESS. …TH.
…SAVE OF ENERGY.
…Strongest work, and … …ects containing a … …inions of the Press obtained from the …

…as N. DYER.
No. 7, Meadow-street, Bombay.

If you want to preserve your sight go to a proper practical optician whose long experience and qualification in that line is suiting the very required number need not be commented. A large and selected stock always at hand.
A. N. DAVER
No. 7, Meadow-street, Bombay.

FROM ONE WHO HAD TRIED ELSEWHERE.

MR. A. SPILLING, Bombay, writes :—I have much pleasure in acknowledging the spectacles you have made for me, and am more than pleased with them.

They suit my sight perfectly, an attainment I had almost despaired of, in consequence of several disappointments experienced in being suited locally, previous to consulting you.

Pamphlet how to preserve the sight gratis on application to

N. LAZARUS, Oculist-Optician,
14, Rampart-row Bombay, (opposite Watson's Hotel.) | No. 1, Mangoe-lane, Calcutta.

Dehra Dun, June 21st, 1885.

Messrs. LAWRENCE AND MAYO.

Gentlemen,

A member of your firm in November, 1880, fitted me with a pair of spectacles which I have used ever since, and I am now anxious to get another pair exactly like them, as they suit me better than any I was able to get in London, and in fact are the only pair I can wear without discomfort or pain to the eyes.

Yours faithfully,
J. CHESTER,
Lieut.-Colonel.

LAWRENCE AND MAYO,
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS,
Opticians to the Principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in India,
Old Bond-street, London,
and Rampart-row (above Soundy and Co.) Bombay.
Consultation hours—ten to six.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

WE HEREWITH CERTIFY THAT Messrs. MARCKS & CO., Ld., BOMBAY AND POONA, ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE'S* PIANOS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, and that our Pianos, which we have built especially for the Indian climate for more than twenty years, are only shipped by us for Bombay to the above Firm.

We also state as a caution to the public that Pianos bearing the name of SCHIEDMAYER ONLY, which are offered for sale by other houses are by a TOTALLY DISTINCT MANUFACTURER, SCH…AYER AND *SOEHNE*, Pianofo…rgers to His Majesty The King of Wurtemberg, Germany. Established 1809.

FRESH CONSIGNMENTS of these celebrated Pianofortes arrive regularly on the 25th of every month by the Austrian Lloyd Steam Navigation Company steamers.

Piain Square	Rs. 750
Sympathetic Square	" 825
Boudoir or Concert Piano (on three legs)	" 1,425

TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH ON DELIVERY.

N.B.—None genuine unless bearing the name of SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE IN FULL.

The Hire System being greatly in vogue, and also an easy mode of ultimately possessing a Piano, MARCKS and Co. are prepared to offer the following advantageous terms, viz :—

Plain Square Piano	Rs. 31-0 per month for 24 months.	
Sympathetic Square	" 36-0	" "
Boudoir (on three Legs)	" 66-0	" "
Tin Lined Case	Rs. 25 Extra.	

DELIVERED FREE AT ANY RAILWAY STATION
Bombay or Poona.
MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld.,
Poona : 1, East Street. Bombay : 43, Esplanade Road.

SCHIEDMAYER'S PIANOS.
CALCUTTA EXHIBITION
OLD MEDAL AND FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATE
THE HIGHEST AWARD FOR
SYMPATHETIC SQUARE PIANOS,
SOUNDY & CO., Ld., BOMBAY,
Sole Agents in India for the
SCHIEDMAYER PIANOFORTEFABRIK
STUTTGART.
(J. & P. SCHIEDMAYER).

THE only maker of that name, whose instruments obtained ONE GOLD and TWO SILVER MEDALS with first-class Certificates proving the superiority of their Pianos over all others exhibited.

We would caution intending purchasers not to confound the name with that of SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE, whose Pianos we do not import. Our Pianos by SCHIEDMAYER, of STUTTGART, have iron frames cast in one piece, are the HANDSOMEST PIANOS made, have TWO PEDALS and AMERICAN DAMPERS. Price with Zinc-lined case Rs. 850, or with one Pedal Rs. 800.

See our illustrated price-list free by post.

SOUNDY & CO, Ld., BOMBAY.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A. M. TO 6 P. M.
Extracts teeth under Nitrous Oxide Gas.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

MR. C. A. GRAVES,
…RGEON DENTIST,
No. 14, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite Watson's Hotel.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[The charge for notifying a domestic occurrence is two rupees. The announcement must be authenticated.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

BAILEY.—September 23, at the wife of Frank G. Bailey, of a son.

DEATH.

WADIA—September 23, at his residence, No. 6, Parsee Bazaar-street, Fort, Mr. Lowjee, late pay clerk, G. I. P. Railway Co., only son of the late Mr. Curseejee Merwanjee Wadia, of Messrs. Dossabhoy Merwanjee & Co., aged 19. Funeral will take place this day (Thursday) at 8 a.m.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1885.

Despite the excitement on the London Stock Exchange and the report of an insurrectionary movement in Albania, the news in regard to the rising in Eastern Roumelia is somewhat less disquieting. The fact that the Servian army is to be mobilized has only a precautionary significance. Servia and Bulgaria have scarcely been on speaking terms for some months past, and King Milan is one of the last in the world to give even his good wishes to Prince Alexander in the daring enterprise on which he has set out. A more significant event is the appearance in the inspired press of Berlin of an article in which the illegality of Prince Alexander's movement is insisted upon. This, taken in connection with the report that Russia and Austria concur in discouraging the insurrection, and that they desire to restrict its area, seems to indicate that the Triple Alliance is against the proceeding, and that the efforts of the three Powers will be directed towards the maintenance of peace. As matters stand we turn much more naturally to Berlin or Vienna for indications of what is likely to come to pass in the Balkans than to the Balkans themselves, and it is still to be hoped that the solution of the problem, whatever it may be, may give a new proof of the truth of Lord Beaconsfield's axiom that the world is governed by sovereigns and statesmen. No one would pretend to read the secret thoughts of Prince Bismarck, Count Kalnoky, and M. de Giers, but for the moment they seem to be on the side of peace, and to be decidedly opposed to a break-up of the Turkish Empire in Europe thus early in the day. Prince Alexander's despatch to the Powers in which he disclaims any hostility to the Porte and admits the Sultan's suzerainty once more recalls the not very novel refrain in the song, "You might have dissembled your love, but why did you kick me downstairs?" He may have infinite respect for his suzerain, but it seems absurd to proclaim his respect at the same time that he is waging war in his country. Meantime, how is the inactivity of the Porte to be explained? There are as yet no signs of movement on the Sultan's part. Has he no soldiers to spare, or does he prefer to leave it to the Powers to take steps for the vindication of a Treaty which is more theirs than his?

It would be unkind to say one word which might discourage any Hindu lady who takes up the pen to forward a work of social reform of which India stands greatly in need. There is but too much cause for the language of complaint and indignation when speaking of the needlessly intensified and prolonged sufferings of too many widows in this country, and it will be a matter of gratulation when the example is followed by others. The nature of the evil to be encountered will, however, be seriously misunderstood, and the chances of encountering it with success will be diminished if we give credence to the random arithmetic favoured by those who desire to impress the world with the vastness and difficulty of the task which they propose to accomplish. A contemporary describes the multitude of widows who suffer from enforced widowhood as so enormous that mere figures can give no conception of their number. And then the figures given in the report of the Education Commission of the number of widows in India are quoted ; there are twenty-one millions. An enormous host truly. The accuracy of the counting we do not contest ; but it is misleading in the highest degree to proceed upon the assumption that these twenty-one millions are Hindu widows who are debarred from remarriage by religious ordinances, for the continued enforcement of which the leaders of the Hindu community are directly and in a manner personally responsible. The law, it is declared sensationally, declares that every one of these twenty-one million widows may remarry, but the law remains a dead letter. Cruel "custom" is indeed mentioned as the cause of the cruel hardship, but the imputation is that wicked Brahmins have forbidden the laws in every case. To make the matter worse, it is alleged that perhaps the majority of the twenty-one millions are virgin widows who have never seen the husbands to whose memories their whole lives are ruthlessly sacrificed—a lifelong *suttee*—worse, says the writer, adopting the analogy chosen by the "Hindu Lady," than the tortures of the Inquisition, for in their case the anguish is not that of a few hours, but of the whole existence. All this is the language of exaggeration, and as such it is harmful and reprehensible. If the facts were even approximately such as this picturesque word painting would lead the uncritical to believe, the very magnitude and strength of the social and religious tyranny held up to execration would alone make the prospect of its overthrow hopelessly remote. The Hercules is not yet in his cradle who is equal to such a task. The advocacy of the unwise is the most fatal with which any good cause can be afflicted, and surely that advocacy is skilless and must be bootless which begins by impressing on every mind the conviction that all ordinary effort must prove fruitless.

Accepting as approximately correct the statistics which go to show that there are twenty-one millions of widows in India, we cannot find any warrant for the sweeping assertion that all these joyless lives are due to the bigotry which applies or misapplies obsolete religious ordinances for the glorification of Hindu theology and its ministers. To begin with, out of the sum-total of widows, some four millions are not Hindus at all ; they are Mussulman widows, who do not owe their sad position to Hindu beliefs on the subject of widowhood and re-marriage, whatever those may be supposed to be. Having deducted the considerable number of four millions from the total of Hindu widowhood, we get the still formidable number of seventeen millions, to whom the sweeping statements to which we have adverted may be held to be applicable. It will simplify the matter to begin by declaring that in round numbers the religious and social disability which is alleged to darken the lives of all the widows in India applies to one million only. The remaining sixteen millions are not in any way denied, either by priestly behest or caste prejudice or recognised usage, the right of re-marriage. We do not intend to palliate in any way the grievous hardship entailed upon the hapless million who are as a matter of fact debarred by a combination of superstition and caste usage from the possibility of escaping from the odious and absurd penances imposed upon them, or of rehabilitating themselves by re-marriage or otherwise. The prospect of creating in their favour an improved public opinion which will rescue them from their present forlorn condition will be considerably improved when it becomes recognised that their lot, so far from being borne in common with all their widowed sisters in India, is wholly exceptional, and that they suffer from a grievance which they have to bear alone without reason or purpose, pensel ; comes to be considered the Trustees fort and Mr. Parnell are birds of a feather. The These widows who are condemned to perpetual widowhood belong to the Brahmin castes, and to those castes which have the miserable pretension to rival the Brahmins, not indeed in learning and intellectual pre-eminence, but in those particulars which are their opprobrium, and will eventually be found to be their stumbling-block in the struggle of life. Castes which have worked their way up in the world ape the Brahmin exclusiveness, especially in all relating to the marriage state. Since it is the Brahmin custom that the widow, whether young or old, should remain for ever a widow, mourning her husband and thus ministering to the vanity of his surviving relatives, the castes which hope to be recognised as nearly as good as Brahmins have adopted the usage. They might abandon it to-morrow for cause shown. The strongest argument for abandoning it which can be addressed to them is that the great bulk of their country men and women get on without any such restriction on individual liberty—get on as well as the people of all countries, civilised and uncivilised. The restriction in their case cannot be defended for a moment—as maladroit controversialists would have us imagine—on the pleasant plea that everybody does it, at all events in India. The exact number of Hindu widows is 16,117,135. Of these 1,161,224 are under 25 years of age. The sensationalists will be grieved to hear that so far from the majority of all the widows being girls of tender age who have never known a husband's love, only 2,38,081 of the Hindu widows are under 15 years, while of the four millions of Mahomedan widows 43,318 are under that age. Now of all the widows in India there are, as we have said, only one in twenty who is debarred from marriage by an arbitrary rule abridging the natural right to the pursuit of conjugal happiness.

The question why there are so many as twenty-one millions of widows in the country, if there be no religious or caste impediment standing in the way of re-marriage, is an interesting question which we cannot discuss fully in the course of an article. But to enable some of the factors of the problem to be understood we may give a few figures which have their own eloquence. The total Hindu male population of British India numbers 73,500,000, while the Hindoo female population amounts to 71,300,000. This shows a difference of 2,200,000 in favour, it may be said, of the sex that looks to marriage as the chief end of life. The numbers for all India stand for the Hindoo males at 96,000,000 and for Hindoo females at 92,000,000. Naturally we have to deal with immense totals all along the line. The proportion of married to unmarried is much higher in India than in England, and so is the proportion of widows. In all India there are only 1,694,000 Hindoo males above thirty who are unmarried, and of Hindoo women above twenty but 545,000. Consequently, if every unmarried Hindoo were to marry forthwith, and begin by taking to wife the half-million unmarried women, there would be only a million and a half out of the sixteen millions of Hindoo widows who would have a chance of finding husbands. Of course, it is out of the question that all of the bachelor population will marry at a moment's notice. The ordinary state of things shows that there are over half-a-million of women unmarried. Judge then the chance of finding husbands which falls to the sixteen millions of widows. And it is necessary to bear in mind that throughout the East there is a general disinclination to marry widows, whenever there is a choice. Nevertheless there is in the non-Brahmin or Brahminised castes no prohibition against widow re-marriage, or any grounded dislike to it. Widows re-marry every day without let or hindrance, or causing any scandal.

It is a great mistake to represent the average woman of India as a mild, spiritless creature, totally unequal to the duty of protecting her own rights and interests. In the great masses of the people a practical recognition of woman's rights has been obtained by the force of circumstances, helped out by feminine self-assertion, which on some points might make an American lady of the newer and freer States die of envy. Does the "Hindu Lady" ever look into the vernacular papers? If she will read the advertisement columns of some which have been published in the past week, she will understand that her sisters who do not write such good English as that which renders her a pattern to the editor to whose paper she contributes can still do a good deal in a practical way to further the cause of female emancipation from the trammels of man. One advertisement which we have before us notifies that the wife of a certain kunbi having been ill-treated and beaten by him, had taken refuge with her parents, putting them to a cost of Rs. 120. She will, unless he repay that amount, and give her a guarantee that he will treat her properly in future, dissolve the marriage after a delay of eight days, and re-marry a man who will know how to treat her better! We are informed that such divorce and re-marriage, thus duly announced, would be regarded as correct and proper by the community, whatever Messrs. Justices Nanabhai and Wedderburn might say if appealed to. For all practical purposes the erring husband would be divorced, and his wife would be held to be the lawful wife of a better man. In another advertisement a woman announces that her husband having left her since the famine unprovided for, and he being reported to be suffering from leprosy, he is notified that, unless he within one month pay her brother Rs. 220 to reimburse his outlay upon her board, and produce a certificate from a civil surgeon showing that he is free from leprosy, and undertake to provide for her in future, she will declare him divorced, and will re-marry. In still another advertisement the husband is reproached with eight years of indifference, and summoned to change his ways within eight days on pain of his wife repudiating him and re-marrying. We might multiply these cases, which are common enough, particularly among the sturdy Mahratta population of the Deccan. Wives of this stamp would not readily resign themselves to the *rôle* of the weeping widow which, the "Hindu Lady" would have us believe, is alone that of a forlorn relict of an Indian husband.

The appeal to Cæsar in the controversy between the Bombay Corporation and the Port Trust has resulted in a finding which will be regarded as, on the whole, a fair adjustment of the conflicting claims of the two bodies. We understand that a Resolution of the Government of Bombay was received yesterday in which the Government fix the sum which is to be paid by the Port Trust in lieu of the consolidated rate. It will be remembered that between the years 1873 and 1880 the sum paid was 50,000 rupees a year ; from 1880 to 1883 it was 60,000 ; in 1883-84 it was one lakh. The payment for 1884-85 has been a matter of controversy, the Trustees, after paying one lakh on account, proposing to pay Rs. 1,27,000, while the contention of the Municipal Commissioner was that the sum payable should be Rs. 2,08,574. There has been a long and persevering controversy on the subject, in which the case of the Corporation on one side and that of the Port Trust on the other have been set forth with no little skill by the Municipal Commissioner and by the Secretary to the Port Trust. The public, we fancy, will be disposed to join with the Bombay Government in declining to follow the two disputants through what the Resolution calls "all the intricacies of the elaborate calculations and disputed figures contained in the mass of controversial papers submitted to them." The Government, indeed, have wisely brought the controversy within the narrowest possible compass. Having premised that the Legistature never intended that the Port Estate should be assessed in the same way or necessarily to the same extent as private property, the Resolution goes on to lay down that the sum determined upon should be arrived at upon some principle of calculation which might serve as a basis for the settlement now to be made, and as a guide for the future. Accordingly it is clearly laid down that all revenue exclusively derived from the harbour must be omitted from the rateable gross receipts. On the other hand, when the question "What are working ex-

are reminded that the cost of police and of roads in the docks is fairly included in the term, and must not be deducted from the rates. The upshot of the inquiry is that the Government find that the consolidated eight per cent. rate upon the whole of the property should be assessed at Rs. 1,79,100. This would be the sum payable if Port Trust property were assessable on ordinary principles. But, as has been seen, the Government are opposed to taking that unbending view of the matter. The Port Trust, they hold, is a great public institution which has always done much, and will certainly do more, towards promoting the welfare of the city, and it should therefore be treated with some favour and consideration. Besides, the Municipality renders little service to the Trust within the area of its property, and in dealing with it the Municipality is spared the cost of collection. On these grounds the Government think it fair to deduct 10 per cent. all round. Thus the actual assessment will be Rs. 1,61,190, and this is the lump sum which is to be paid by the Port Trust for each of the years 1884-85 and 1885-86, and for the next successive three years, subject, however, to the proviso that the amount will be liable to proportionate increase in the event of there being any increase in the general consolidated rate. This is a not unsatisfactory ending to the controversy, and seeing that the claim of the Municipality was for an assessment of Rs. 2,04,000, while the Trustees tried to limit the liability to Rs. 1,27,000, it will be seen that the honours are fairly divided.

A letter from Mr. T. R. Buchanan, M.P., on the proposed amalgamation of the Indian Presidency armies gives the *Scotsman* an opportunity for writing some, as we conceive, exceedingly ill-considered pleas for the proposals of Lord Lytton's Army Commission. The *Scotsman*, like Mr. Buchanan, appears to be under the impression that the amalgamation scheme would result in a reduction of military expenditure—an impression which we have lately been at some pains to combat, and which certainly has no warrant in a full view of the facts presented in the Blue Book—a view which probably neither the *Scotsman* nor Mr. Buchanan has found time to take. We nevertheless welcome the intervention of the *Scotsman* in the controversy, not only because it is a rare thing to find a provincial paper at home applying itself to the consideration of any Indian question, but because even in an article devoted to the support of a bad scheme we can detect here and there a wholesome truth. It is an encouraging thing to find an organ which has the ear of Liberal Scotland putting on record the fact that "all authorities allow that India pays much more than her fair share of the expense in England of providing forces for service in India." We are told, too, that the transport service by which troops are conveyed to India is inordinately expensive, and the whole cost is of course debited to India, so that the British soldier when he first sets foot in India is by far the costliest fighting man in any trained army in the world. The *Scotsman* is guilty of a woeful *non sequitur* when it marches straight from these sound propositions to the conclusion that the Presidency armies must be done away with. It would have done us a more reasonable service if it had pleaded for fairness to India in regard to the home military charges, and if it had insisted that not too many of the most costly soldiers in the world should be sent to a country which is certainly not the richest in the world. If half the attention that Mr. Buchanan and the *Scotsman* have devoted to the Report of the Army Commission had been devoted to the questions whether India needs the large augmentation of her garrison, British and native, which is being provided for, and whether she can in equity and good conscience be asked to bear the whole charge, they would have done service to India, and have given prominence to considerations which urgently claim the attention of Indian and English politicians.

The Committee of the Bombay Presidency Association last night agreed upon a draft which had been prepared for an appeal to the electors of the United Kingdom which it is intended to distribute in view of the general election. The appeal, which is a lengthy document, lays special stress upon the necessity of insisting upon a Parliamentary inquiry into the condition of the country, and it urgently asks the British electorate not to be led away from the paths of ascertained safety in our frontier policy. It calls attention also to the grave evils that will result from a permanent increase of the military expenditure of India.

OUR PARIS LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, Sept. 4.

After a short absence from this gay city, I have returned from smoky, foggy, dirty London to the ever-bright and charming Champs Elysées. As I crossed the Port Royale last evening, a very unusual atmospheric effect attracted attention. The sun was within half an hour of setting, apparently over the dome of the Hôtel des Invalides. Its slanting rays were reflected by all the windows of the Tuileries and the Louvre on the right bank of the Seine, and by innumerable buildings and the leaves of all the umbrageous trees farther up the river ; and in the distance they fell into an extraordinary piled-up mass of cumulous clouds, which they enriched and glorified with hues of indescribable splendour. Had the scene been faithfully represented on canvas by the painter, most people would have condemned the picture as unnatural. It was just such a glimpse of nature and art under exceptional circumstances as would have delighted Turner. The rippling wavelets of the river, and the crowded penny steamers, and the moored steam-yachts, and the roofs of the floating baths seemed to be ablaze to the passers-by upon the bridge, and to all on the left bank who happened to view the phenomenon from a favourable position. Only clodhoppers could fail to perceive the rare beauty which by a natural alchemy turned everything into gold.

But the demagogues of Paris are too busy to notice anything in the heavens or upon the earth, while Henri Rochefort leads them, and the murder of M. Pain, the gentleman who volunteered to patronize the late unfortunate Mahdi, remains unavenged. The mischief-makers have lost their heads, whether Pain's continues to live and wag upon his shoulders or not. This last point is far from being settled. One wiseacre at the Salle Rivoli said, nevertheless, that "if the murder of Pain was not avenged, the Republic would be dishonoured [immense applause], and that the Revolutionary Socialists must pursue that vengeance to the very end, and by every means. [Vociferous cheering.] They must not even shrink from violence, nor be afraid of the police ; they must do their duty to the last, and the head of Queen Victoria would ultimately, with the spread of the Revolution, pay for that of Pain." This seems to be a favourite idea among the lowest of the rabble, stimulated by the articles in the *Intransigeant*, brandy pegs, and their own bawling. On Saturday M. Rochefort plucked up courage enough to risk his valuable person at a meeting of between four and five thousand incorruptible patriots at the Circus. Of the French Cabinet, he spoke as follows :—"The contemptible attitude of that Government places us for the future in the mercy of the bandits of the five quarters of the globe. What Frenchman can feel safe abroad now-a-days? The Brisson Ministry has not only displayed its cowardice openly in the face of all Europe, but it has become guilty of actual incitement of the assassination of our countrymen." Other speakers followed in a similar strain. The statements of Selikovitch, an incapable and discarded interpreter who really did not know Arabic, were preferred to the word of honour of any British officer. The French residents in London, who reprobated Rochefort's proceedings, were unanimously declared to be miserables ; and the following resolution was finally adopted :—"The ten thousand citizens assembled at the Cirque d'Hiver [more than five thousand could not find standing room in the building], affirming the solidarity of the French people and of the English people against the Governments which dishonour and oppress them, and convinced that Olivier Pain was assassinated by Wolseley, Kitchener, and the agents of the English Government, condemn and reprobate those assassins and their accomplices of the French Government, and declare that, resolved to avenge the victim, and to make the French nation, which has been wounded in its honour and dignity, respected, they will persevere till they have brought the guilty to chastisement." Henri Rochefort may be dreaming of an Utopia, where everybody of his own way of thinking will be at the top of the tree ; but he has golden dreams of another sort, such as many other Extreme Radicals have indulged in, and he is realizing them daily as the circulation of his paper goes on increasing, and enables him to contrast his position now—the *enfant terrible* of European Cabinets—with his unpleasant experiences in New Caledonia. M. Rochefort and Mr. Parnell are birds of a feather. The ex-interpreter, Selikovitch, attempted on Tuesday, in a letter to Rochefort, to refute the absolutely conclusive statements of Colonel Kitchener, winding up thus :—"Major Kitchener tries to wash his hands of an odious and cowardly crime. He defends himself as best he can, and even goes so far as to give his word of honour as a sold

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE RE-OPENING OF THE EASTERN QUESTION.

PRINCE ALEXANDER ACKNOWLEDGES TURKEY'S SUZERAINTY.

MOBILIZATION OF THE SERVIAN ARMY.

INSURRECTION IN ALBANIA.

PANIC IN THE STOCK MARKE[illegible]

BERLIN, Sept. 22.

The *North German Gazette* of to-day publishes a leading article in which it dwells at some length on the illegality of the proceedings in Bulgaria.

PHILIPPOPOLIS, Sept. 22.

Prince Alexander has sent a telegraphic despatch to the great Powers and to the Porte, in which he admits the suzerainty of Turkey, and disclaims any hostility towards the Porte. His Highness in conclusion requests the Sultan to fulfil the wishes of the people of Bulgaria.

BELGRADE, Sept. 22.

The Servian Government has ordered the mobilisation of the Servian army.

BUCHAREST, Sept. 23.

Roumania, Greece, and Servia have come to an agreement to oppose the union of Macedonia with Bulgaria.

LONDON, Sept. 23.

There is a semi-panic in the Stock Markets owing to political uneasiness.

News has been received that an Albanian insurrection has broken out at Jakova.

NEWS FROM BURMAH.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Sept. 23.

The *Rangoon Gazette* says that if the present attempt to squeeze the Bombay-Burmah Trading Corporation at Mandalay succeeds, backed by the Consul, the aggressive power of the Burmese ministers will next interfere with the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company, imposing steamer dues at various stations. It behoves the Government of India to make its will and intentions known at the earliest possible opportunity. But both they and the British Government apparently fail to comprehend the gravity of the situation, being considerably more interested in the general election than in maintaining the important British interests in Burmah.

LATER.

Nothing has been heard yet of the action of the Mandalay authorities. The agent of the Corporation says they will not pay. An amicable settlement is reported unlikely, owing to French influence and the offers to work the Corporation forests.

Captain Smith, of the Flotilla Company, was arrested for striking a native servant a blow on the face. The man fell down and expired in a few minutes. The *post mortem* examination showed that the heart, lungs, and kidneys were extensively diseased. The Civil Surgeon thought that death was due to heart-disease, probably accelerated by excitement or injury.

THE DEATH OF MR. NOWROZJEE FURDOONJEE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BROACH, Sept. 23.

The sad intelligence of Mr. Nowrozjee Furdoonjee's untimely death has cast a gloom over the Parsee community here. Public business is suspended, and merchants and traders have closed their establishments. The Parsee opera troupe now here postponed a performance which was to have been given this evening.

POSTPONEMENT OF THE POONA REGATTA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Sept. 23.

The second day of the Regatta has been postponed on account of the unfavourable state of the weather.

Unless it clears up there will be no racing to-morrow.

THE FLOODS IN BENGAL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 23.

The Lieutenant-Governor, accompanied by a medical attendant, the Secretary to the Government in the Revenue Department, the Commissioner of the Presidency Division, and an A.-D.-C. leaves town to-day by river to personally visit the districts that have heavily suffered from floods, taking rail at Sara on the 30th for Darjeeling.

Lady and Miss Thompson, who were to have left for Darjeeling yesterday, have postponed their journey till to-morrow.

A cyclonic storm of small extent appears to have [illegible] in the Bay of Bengal yesterday, and a heavy swell and strong westerly winds have set in at the Sandheads. There was an abnormally high tide, the water rising four feet higher than was expected.

A strong easterly gale at Bogoola station on the E. B. S. Railway caused some damage yesterday; some small boats for passengers were swamped, and larger ones could not safely attempt to cross.

THE LATE FIRE AT RESHT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Sept. 23.

A further report from Teheran states that the loss sustained at Resht by the conflagration in the middle of July is much greater than was at first supposed. Of the 22 caravanserais and 1,480 shops the bazaar contains, 18 caravanserais and 1,028 shops have been destroyed, besides 2 mosques, a school, and 2 public baths.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE CAPE COMMAND.

LONDON, Sept. 23.

General Torrens has been appointed to command the troops in South Africa.

THE INCOMING MAIL.

ADEN, Sept. 23.

The s. s. Ancona, with the outward English mails of the 11th inst., left here for Bombay at 10 p.m. last night.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Sept. 22.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed with a hardening tendency. Surats steady.

The London Cotton Market has been steady.

Good Fair Dhollera.....	4 9-16
The Manchester market has been firm..	
6 per cent. Rupee Paper.....	73⅜
4½ ,, ...	74⅜
3 ,, Consols for account.....	99⅛
3½ ,, Sterling Loan.....	101⅜
4½ ,, French Rentes	104⅜
Bar Silver.....	46

Arrivals.—Peverll and Edwin.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT, Sept. 22.

10 p.m. ... ... 76·5

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.

4 a.m.	79·3
10 a.m.	81·6
4 p.m.	82·0

A MEETING of the Municipal Corporation is fixed for this afternoon, but we hear it will adjourn after recording a resolution on the death of Mr. Nowrozjee Furdoonjee.

THE usual meeting of the Bombay Town Council which was to take place yesterday was adjourned till this afternoon, out of respect to the memory of the late Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee. Sir Frank Souter having adverted in appropriate terms to the loss sustained by the public, moved a resolution recording the deep sense of the Council of the many eminent services rendered to the city by their valued colleague, chiefly as a member of the Council for the past ten years, and as one who for nearly double that period was the constant, conscientious, and trusted representative of the ratepayers in successive municipal administrations in this city. The resolution was seconded by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, who was evidently overcome by his feelings as he recalled to mind the fact of Mr. Nowrojee being associated with him in public life for the past forty years, and known to him almost from boyhood. The resolution was supported by Mr. R. N. Khote, as well as by Mr. Ollivant, who observed that the more he knew the deceased, the more he respected his character. A copy of the resolution, with an expression of the Council's sincere condolence, will be communicated to Mr. Nowrojee's family.

ANOTHER public body that recorded its regret at the loss of Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee was the Bombay Presidency Association, of which the deceased was one of the vice-presidents. At a meeting of the general committee held last evening, it was resolved, on the motion of the Hon. K. T. Telang, to place on record their sense of the heavy loss sustained by the country in the death of Mr. Nowrojee, who was one of the most public-spirited of the citizens of Bombay. A copy of the resolution will be forwarded to the family of the deceased.

WE learn that Mr. K. M. Shroff, editor of the *Bombay Jam-e-Jamshed* and secretary to the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, is a candidate for the vacancy in the Municipal Corporation caused by the death of Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee. Mr. Shroff's nomination will be proposed by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bayley, and seconded by Mr. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit.

CONTRARY to the expectation of the Goa people, the Governor-General, Senhor Viscount de Paço d'Arcos, who has been on leave in Portugal, will return to India in the next month.

WE would draw the attention of our readers to the excellent programme, published in another column, provided by Signorina Marchetti for her concert this evening. Signorina Marchetti's singing at her concert last week made a most favourable impression, and the reputation she has already gained ought to secure her a large audience.

WE learn that Mr. Dhunjisha Dadabhoy, who has [illegible] a member of the Railway Police for a [illegible] years, and as such has done very good service [illegible] B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, has been appointed acting assistant superintendent of police at Tanna. He is the only native police officer in the Bombay Presidency who has qualified himself for the post by passing the necessary examination. Mr. Dhunjisha has already acted on four occasions in the superior grade of the district police.

MR. C. E. G. CRAWFORD, C.S., Sessions Judge of Kaira, will, on being relieved by Mr. Batty, C.S., take charge of the office of Registrar of the High Court.

MR. C. J. MICHAEL, of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, has received a bronze commemorative medal in connection with the Calcutta International Exhibition, with a letter from the Hon'ble Colonel S. T. Trevor, Vice-President of the Executive Committee, to the effect that the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal desires him to take this opportunity of cordially acknowledging the services rendered by him in promoting the success of the Exhibition.

THERE arrived by the last Italian steamer in Bombay the eminent Indianist, Count Angelo de Gubernatis, Professor of Sanskrit in the Royal Institute of Florence, and editor of the *Revue Internationale*. He is accompanied by two noblemen, Count A. Albiani and Count G. de Nobili, who have come here with the object of promoting trade between Italy and India. The Count de Gubernatis comes out with the scientific mission of carrying on researches into Indian religions, for which the accomplished scholar is highly qualified. The party are staying at the Esplanade Hotel.

THE Resident at Hyderabad, whose visit to the Viceroy was said to have been postponed, has left for Simla.

THE *Deccan Times* announces that the high official who was the other day reported to be about to proceed for libel against Mr. Verner, one of the defendants in the recent prosecution in the Bombay High Court, is Captain Clerk. Verner charges Captain Clerk with receiving a bribe, and declares that he has documents in his possession that prove it. These Captain Clerk declares to be forgeries, and threatens to prosecute Verner unless he delivers them up, and this Verner declines to do.

THE necessity of providing for the higher education of the sons of leading families and wards of court has been forced on the consideration of the North-West Provinces, as well as upon that of the Government of the Punjab. An Institute, says the Lahore paper, is to be formd at Agra, where the pupils who join will receive their instruction as day boys at the college. The Institute itself will thus practically be merely a boarding house, where the studies of the wards and pupils will be directed, and their physical training and social education properly looked after.

A BILL has been introduced into the Nizam's Council of State which recalls the abolition, in the earlier stages of the French revolution, of the exemption from taxation of the privileged orders. The purpose of the Bill is to authorize the levy of customs duty on all goods imported into His Highness' territory, whether they were for the use of Government, His Highness, or the nobles and others who are at present exempted from the payment of such duties. In granting leave for the introduction of the Bill, the Nizam remarked that for his own part he was quite willing to pay duty on all goods imported for his use.

THERE are various ways recogained in international law of making effective the occupation of a formally annexed territory, and it has all along been alleged against Spain in her controversy with Germany that her annexation of the Caroline islands has been only a formality. But the Archbishop of Manila has lately taken steps which should make the Spanish occupation of the islands as effective as anything can be. The good Archbishop lately got together a miscellaneous lot of clothing, which he has forwarded to the islands for covering the nakedness of the islanders. The wardrobe consists of 11,598 pieces—surely more effective calico for annexation purposes than all the flag that Spain has ever planted on the islands.

AT a recent meeting of the Council of the Governor-General of Goa, it was unanimously resolved to suspend Senhor Chaves d'Aguiar, the Governor of Diu, and appoint temporarily Major Joao Vicente d'Oliveira Pegado to take charge of the office instead. The order gives reasons for suspending Senhor d'Aguiar, whose violence and excessive use of language in writing official documents have attained such gravity that it would have been fatally demoralising and extremely prejudicial to the public services were such a practice allowed to continue. It was nothing short of a formal attempt against obedience and respect due by functionaries of inferior grade to their superior officers, and for the sake of good order and administration like conduct could not and ought not to be tolerated.

A MEMBER of the French Mission in Annam supplies some particulars of the horrible massacres of Christians that took place there in July and August. It appears that of 41,000 Christians, 30,000 were massacred without distinction of age or sex. Though this is not the official announcement it is not far from the truth. Details are wanting because there remains no missionary or native priest to give the necessary intelligence. Five missionaries are certainly known to be dead, and there seems to be but little doubt about the death of seven others. Communication is interrupted in all six provinces, and it is impossible for fugitives to reach the shore at Qui-nhon, where they can obtain both shelter and relief. The Bishop's house, the two seminaries, the orphanages, the twelve convents of native nuns, the 200 churches or chapels, and in short all the houses of Christians have been pillaged and burned. The massacre amounts not to a mere persecution of Christians, but to a total extermination carried out in cold blood.

SOME new regulations in relation to the Value-Payable Post have been issued. After the first of next month, all parcels when presented at the window for despatch should be accompanied by a simple receipt, ready filled up in the prescribed form. This will be signed and returned to the messenger. As at present, value-payable and insured articles need only be accompanied by the prescribed V.P. memoranda or insured declaration. Ordinary parcels presented without the prescribed receipts ready filled up will be forwarded, but no receipt will be given for them. An acknowledgment from the addressee that the parcel has been duly received can be obtained on payment of one anna extra, as heretofore. From and after the 1st October, 1885, the Value-Payable System will be extended to unregistered book packets, prepaid and unpaid. Value-payable unregistered book packets must be presented at the window, with a memorandum in the prescribed form containing the name and address of sender and the amount to be collected. The postage for an unregistered book-packet sent value-payable will be the same as for an ordinary book-packet. The one-payable commission will be deducted from the amount recovered from the addressee.

THE Japanese papers supply further particulars about the dismissal of Herr Mollendorf from the Corean service, and its consequences. A correspondent of the *Japan Gazette* writes as follows:—We have had some rather exciting events here of late. On the 28th of July, Mr. von Mollendorff was degraded and dismissed from the foreign office, by royal decree, having previously been given one month's notice to resign. The exact reason is not generally known; some aver that it is due to the fact that he has compromised himself in regard to Russian affairs, and others say that the dismissal was by the King at the express wish of the British, American, Chinese, and Japanese representatives, and that he will also soon lose the control of the customs service. On the 30th July the Chinese cruiser Yang Wei, which had been lying here for several days, left suddenly for Tientsin; it is supposed that she left with despatches in reference to Mr. von Mollendorff, as she took a high Corean official, a gentleman who has been Mr. von Mollendorff since his fall describes him as looking worn and miserable. It is said that he refuses to see any one. All the foreign officials who owe their position to him are shaking in their shoes, and the German firm and steam agency, who owe their success in Corea simply to the fact that Mr. von Mollendorff's brother-in-law is at the head of their firm in Tientsin, are looking very despondent. Should Mr. von Mollendorff leave the country they will lose a large amount of money, as he has ordered through them a mint, and several other things which I will particularize later on, none of these transactions being sanctioned by the Government.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Colaba.		Fort.		Esplanade.		Byculla.	
	Ins.	cts.	Ins.	cts.	Ins.	cts.	Ins.	cts.
Previously registered.	60	57	59	66	63	37	66	16
Sept. 22, Tuesday	2	2	.....		.....		.....	
,, 23, Wednesday..	.....		1	13	1	33	1	43
Total	62	59	60	79	64	69	67	59
Corresponding date last year	68	20	74	70	71	12	70	18

MILITARY NEWS.

ALL European officers belonging to corps in India, European or native, are annually to be put through a course of practice with the revolver, as detailed in the British Musketry Regulations, general officers being required to report at their annual inspections on the use of both revolver and sword.

THE establishment for Mounted Companies of Volunteer Infantry has been increased by a recent order which gives a captain, 4 lieutenants, 1 colour serjeant-major, 1 quarter-master serjeant, 5 serjeants, 6 corporals, and 2 buglers to 80 men. If the number of men reaches 107, then a major, 2 captains, 5 lieutenants, 1 colour serjeant-major, 1 quarter-master serjeant, 6 serjeants, 8 corporals, and 3 buglers will be allowed. If the numbers increase beyond those given above, it would become a matter for consideration whether or not it would be advisable to treat the mounted portion as a separate corps, but still under the orders of the Administrative Battalion Commandant.

COLONEL H. M. BULLER, Cavalry Cadre, 2nd in Command, 1st Central India Horse, is going home on medical certificate.

THE staff pay of an adjutant of a British cavalry regiment or infantry battalion absent out of India on leave will in future be deducted from the staff pay of the acting officer, converted at the rate of exchange fixed annually for the payment of British troops in India.

A JUNIOR Lieutenant-Colonel falling temporarily into a Royal Artillery command during the absence of the colonel or senior lieuteuant-colonel from the head-quarters of the command on sick or general leave, is entitled to command pay at Rs. 600 per mensem, in addition to grade pay of rank of arm of the service to which he belongs.

THE Bengal system of the Commissariat Department paying contractors' bills for the supply of Ordnance stores is to be introduced into Madras and Bombay, and to have effect from the 1st April, 1886.

LIEUTENANT C. J. H. B. DRESSNER has been posted to Nowgong as an Assistant to the Political Agent, Bundelkund.

IT has been decided that milltary officers in civil employ, or employed in any manner which is not military duty, are not entitled to conveyance as military men. Military officers going on, or returning from, leave on medical certificate are considered as on duty. But not so when furlough, or general, privilege, or casual leave, is taken.

WITH reference to India Army Circular, dated 15th September, 1885, sanctioning a revised establishment for regiments of Bengal Cavalry, the Commander-in-Chief is pleased, with the sanction of the Government of India, to direct that the class constitution of the two aditional troops to be formed in each regiment shall be as follows:—1st Bengal Cavalry—Two Troops Hindustani Mahomedans. 2nd Bengal Cavalry—One troop Sikhs and one troop Rajpoots. 3rd Bengal Cavalry—One troop Sikhs and one troop Jats. 4th Bengal Cavalry—One troop Sikhs and one troop Hindustani Mahomedans. 5th Bengal Cavalry—Two troop Jats. 6th Bengal Cavalry—One troop Jats and one troop Sikh. 7th Bengal Cavalry—One troop Jats and one troop Dogras. 8th Bengal Cavalry—One troop Hindustani Mahomedans and one both Jats. 9th Bengal Cavalry—one troop Sikhs and one troop Punjab Mahomedans. 10th Bengal Lancers—One troop Sikhs and one troop Punjab Mahomedans. 11th Bengal Lancers—One troop Sikhs and one troop Dogras. 12th Bengal Cavalry—One troop Sikhs and one troop Punjabi Mahomedans. 13th Bengal Lancers—One troop Sikhs and one troop Punjabi Mahomedans. 14th Bengal Lancers—Two troops Jats. 15th Bengal Cavalry—One troop Punjabi Mahomedans and one troop Trans-Indus and Border Tribes. 18th Bengal Cavalry—One troop Sikhs and one troop Punjabi Mahomedans. 19th Bengal Lancers—One troop Sikhs and one troop Punjabi Mahomedans. The Government of India have sanctioned the offer of commissions without probation to the extent of two per regiment, on the terms set forth in G. O. C. C. dated 8th September, 1885, page 412, to native gentlemen who may bring men to complete the revised establishments of regiments of Bengal Cavalry.

THE BOMBAY UNCOVENANTED SERVICE FAMILY PENSION FUND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As it is necessary in the interests of truth to refute the statements contained in your correspondent "Justice's" letter of the 18th (though I am far from going into any controversy on the subject in future), may I request the favour of your inserting the following in your paper? "Justice" proceeds on the supposition that I was not present at the meeting, because in my letter I stated what never in fact happened. I am in a position to say that the facts contained in my letter are one and all correct. "Justice" says "that the auditor really said nothing in reference to the proposition in question. He attempted to speak, and only a few of those near him knew what he was going to say." This is strange. How could those near him know his mind if he did not give utterance to what I have reported? The circumstance of my not [illegible] present, but quite close to the auditor, enabled me to hear him distinctly, and the statement in my previous letter can easily be borne out by all those present, and to them I ask whether what I stated were not facts. Again, "Justice" does scant justice to me when he represents me to have said that Mr. Govindrao Shamrao did not point out any discrepancies in the audited accounts." What I said was that "Mr. Govindrao Shamrao pointed out several inaccuracies between the audited accounts and accounts of the adopted reports," that is to say, they did not tally. Fortunate it is, that "Justice" does not deny that "Mr. Govindrao Shamrao referred to mere clerical errors in certain statements prepared by the secretary, and appended to old reports and in the reports themselves." Now, is it not passing strange that even such clerical errors should have been allowed to go uncorrected, especially in accounts, and to be perpetuated from year to year? It is true that the books of the Fund are open to the inspection of subscribers, but I say that it is of no avail to inspect books in which, according to what I have already observed, certain figures are not even inked out, or totalled, or the books closed. I leave you and your readers to judge whether or not the fact of the present controversy being carried on this year proves the existence of radical defects in the system under which the business of the Fund is at present managed. G. P.

Bombay, Sept 23.

THE STANDARD OF ADMISSION TO THE GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The further your correspondent "Advancement" writes on this subject, the more does he convince me of the utter baselessness of his reasoning. He began by asserting that one year's course at an Arts college will enable a student to finish within four years his medical studies, to which he now voluntarily gives five years. I denied that this was so, and I do still deny it; and I maintain, as I did before, that as a matter of fact even B. A.'s, i.e., students who have passed three or four years at an Arts college, cannot complete their medical course in four years, and are obliged to extend it over five years. It is therefore absurd to expect, I respectfully repeat, that a one-year's course can effect what a three-years' course fails to bring about; and therefore his argument for enhancing the admission test of the Grant College from matriculation to the Previous Examination fails to place [illegible]

Advancement now shifts his ground as he "understands"—from whom I should like to know—that "it is more in vogue in Europe to give thorough practical experience and sound clinical teaching at the bedside that the choice of an extra year is taken." So far as I can understand, there is no such choice left or made. Clinical instruction properly so-called is imparted after the First L. M. examination is passed, and it takes three years to do this. Students who have taken the B. A. degree are allowed to pass the First L. M. in two years, and if they succeed in doing this then alone the course can be finished in four years; but they do not find it practicable to do so, owing to the long list of subjects to be mastered. Thus the B.A. is put on a par with the matriculated, and gains no advantage over him in the medical course, and if a B.A. cannot much less can one who has either passed the P.E. only or attended an Arts college for one year. Let me add that clinical teaching has no part or lot in Europe.

"Advancement" also shifts his ground when he dwels on the collateral advantages of an Arts course to medical students, and on their ignorance of language. Any knowledge would, in that sense, be beneficial, and ignorance the contrary. The B.A. would prove more beneficial to the medical student than the P.E., and the M.A. or LL.B. more than the B.A. That is beside the question, which merely is whether a one year's course in an Arts college gives a student any advantage in medical studies; and it has been shown that even a three-years' successful course, i.e., possession of the degree of B.A., does not do this.

As to logic, a matriculated student joining the Medical College may not be able to explain what a syllogism is or what the fallacy of the undistributed middle means; but if the school course through which he has passed is at all sould the, he ought to know if a given fact does or does not necessitate a certain inference: and that is a sufficient basis on which to begin a special training. Matriculated students can become High Court pleaders and subordinate judges. Why should they be debarred from becoming L. M.'s? If there is anything wrong with the matriculation standard for the school course—and I for one think they need reform—the proper course is to attack evil where it exists, and not to aggravate it by the addition of needless burdens to the working powers of the students or their parents. Indeed, I think it is becoming a fashion to exact high tests and institute numerous examinations; but rewards for the labours and the sacrifices involved show no increase, but rather grow less and less.

This last remark is a sufficient reply to the glib appeal of "Advancement" in favour of reform and progress. It is useless to refer to the Calcutta University, which has its own arrangements. It is enough to know that no justification whatever can be adduced in favour of the change proposed. The inaptitude of the matriculated students to comprehend scientific lectures may have been a long standing complaint, but it was not heard until the proposal of a new school of medicine was far advanced in discussion. It may be uncharitable to connect the two, but has your correspondent's chuckle over the "reduction" of students in the Medical College which may be expected to follow the enhancement of the test of admission seems significant. Why should the number of men seeking to follow any line of study or business be thus artificially cut down in view of the requirements of "public wants." The students and their parents may be safely left to choose what is good for their own interests.

"Advancement" wonders why I have not ere this stirred myself to have the medical studies made lighter. In return I wonder at the simplicity of his belief, or ignorance of the working of our departments and institutions, to think that I can effect any such change. Why, I will tell him that there are even useless subjects, *e. g.*, Zoology, which are not needed for the L.M. degree, but which the authorities of the Grant College would not discard, but must keep on teaching, simply because they were once taught in some antediluvian age. Such is the "narrowness" of the "grooves" and "conservatism" of the "views" which guide them in all matters tending to lighten the labours of the students. But how eager they are in adding to their and their parents' burdens, and how strange it is that "Advancement," with his ignorance of facts, should seek to support them! If he inquires, he will find that the enforced study of this needless subject of Zoology is kept up by the bait of rewards and a scholarship, when the students would be only too glad to be rid of it. It would be uncharitable to ask why their wishes are not granted.

Sept. 22. PATERFAMILIAS.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to a letter that appeared in your paper a few days ago from a "Grant-road Pass-holder," suggesting that the fast trains to and from Baudora should stop at Grant-road to suit the convenience of passengers to and from Grant-road, allow me to inform your correspondent that some months ago a letter was sent to the railway authorities on this subject. It was pointed out in that letter that the fast train from Bandora in the morning always slowed down through the Grant-road station, and that it could be stopped entirely without more than a minute's delay. On the strength of this assertion I signed the letter. The railway company sent a very courteous reply, pointing out that the reason of the express slowing down at Grant-road was on account of sundry repairs to the line near Churney-road, and was only temporary. Had I known this I should never have signed the letter. There is no valid reason why the express train should stop at Grant-road any more than at any other station. I am a regular traveller between Grant-road and the Fort, and find no difficulty in catching the present train. The express train is a great boon to Bandora residents, and your correspondent should remember that passengers by it have to be astir and at the station considerably before passengers from Grant-road by the train immediately preceding the express. It savours I think of selfishness to ask the company to stop the express for the sake of a few passengers who have missed the train a few minutes earlier, especially as the express gets to Churchi-gate-street a few minutes [illegible] the ordinary pass Grant-road very little later.

ANOTHER PASS-HOLDER.

Sept. 23.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—At present, the up Virar local leaves the Borivli station at 8·29 a. m. (Madras time). In the forthcoming time table of the B. B. and C. I. Railway that train is timed at 8-18. Similarly, the down Virar has been altered to a later hour. Whereas, the people had petitioned the authorities to change the up Virar for 30 minutes later and the down Virar to an earlier time than at present. Allow me to assure you that this arrangement will tell very inconveniently on the passengers and the pass-holders. I wonder what has made the authorities act in direct opposition to the popular voice.

Sept. 23. BASSEINWALLA.

THE CLOSING OF THE GAIETY THEATRE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In reply to Mr. Anderson's letter appearing in your to-day's paper, please permit to say that I had from the beginning objected to the piece "Cat-lie *vs.* The Judges," or such similar piece, being performed at the Gaiety Theatre, and for that very reason I got him to sign the agreement which appeared in your paper of the 21st inst., before I agreed to let him have the use of the Gaiety yesterday and to-morrow.

Late in the afternoon of Saturday last Mr. Anderson issued handbills in which he expressly stated that the burlesque "Home Again" which he intended to perform yesterday, was a sequel to "Cat-lie *vs* The Judges." This set on his part was a clever breach of the aforesaid agreement. Consequently I caused the notice which appeared in your issue of the 21st inst. to be published under my signature in the *Kaiser-i-Hind* of last Sunday, and a copy of this paper was sent to Mr. Anderson in the morning of that day, and later on the same day Mr. Anderson was served with my solicitor's notice, wherein he was warned that he would not be allowed the use of the Gaiety yesterday and also to-morrow.

Mr. Anderson on Monday last left with me for my perusal the manuscript of the objectionable piece which he intended to put on the stage; and on perusing it I found it to be as objectionable as his former production. I therefore caused it to be returned in the afternoon of the same day to Mr. Anderson through my solicitors, stating that I could not consent to the piece being performed at the Gaiety.

From the aforesaid circumstances it will distinctly appear to the public that Mr. Anderson was not taken by surprise, but that notice was given to him of my intention not to allow him the use of the theatre, and that he had no right to issue the advertisements in the local papers on Monday and Tuesday last.

It is utterly untrue that the theatre was in charge of the police: it was merely kept closed against him; and it is also untrue that the pass was cut off.

Mr. Anderson was yesterday with a friend of mine from 9 a.m. to 11 a.m., and until 3 p.m. with myself; and it is not correct that he went to the theatre in the morning to arrange for a rehearsal. Mr. Anderson told me yesterday afternoon that he would postpone his performance yesterday and to-morrow, and that he would not perform the objectionable piece; and requested me to allow him the use of the Gaiety on Tuesday next and next Thursday week, whereupon I told him that I would comply with his request, provided he signed a proper agreement, to be prepared by my solicitors at his cost.—Yours, &c.,

D. C. GADIALI,
Managing Proprietor,
P. V. T. Coy.

Gaiety Theatre, Sept. 23.

THE PRESIDENCY COLLEGES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In a recent issue you state that the Government seriously contemplate the reduction of the Deccan College to the level of a second-class college. All that is urged in justification of this is the necessity of a retrenchment. This is certainly a matter for very great regret. Even admitting the necessity of retrenchment, I cannot see the logic of the contemplated measure. What is and ought to be the aim of the British Government in undertaking the administration of such a vast empire is to educate the natives so as to make them capable of self-government. And this cannot be achieved unless education is more universally diffused. For this purpose educational institutions must be established in as many centres as possible, so as to make education a boon attainable even to a man of limited means. On this principle we cannot help hailing with joy such a measure as the elevation of Ahmedabad and Bhownuggar Colleges to the position of first-class colleges. But the reduction of the Deccan College is certainly a scheme which reflects a deal of discredit upon the common sense of the originators of it. The advantages of the wholesome combination between the Deccan and Elphinstone Colleges are only too manifest. The climatic advantages of the Deccan College can never be ignored. Moreover, Poona is the centre of [illegible] historic associations, that a few years' residence in Poona engenders and nourishes within the breasts of native students a lively sense of nationality—a sense which they can ill afford to lose, and which the enlightened British Government should be the last to extinguish. If retrenchment is to be completed, are there not other institutions and departments which, when compared to such a life-giving and noble institution as the Deccan College, are mere superfluities, on which the Government may do well to lay its hand first?

The measure is one which threatens to sap the very life of the Presidency of Bombay, and demands deliberate consideration at the hands of the Government. It certainly calls for active movement, especially on the part of graduates. If we are to have only one college, it would be much better to have it in Poona, instead of in the capital. The writer of the article in your columns on this subject, seems to fancy that if there is to be only one college, there can never be two opinions as to the advisability of having it in Bombay. I am at a loss to see the ground on which this opinion is based. Convenience and expediency are the things which have to be looked to in such matters. If the capital city should be the seat of everything, why should Poona be the permanent seat of the establishment of the Director of Public Instruction, and why should the military cantonments be stationed in Poona instead of in Bombay, the capital of the Presidency? I conclude my letter with an earnest exhortation especially to the graduates to organize movements for lawful protest against this impolitic and inexpedient measure. D.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE following among other matters were heard before Mr. Justice Bayley at a sitting of the court yesterday:—

RE ALEXANDER E. COLEMAN.—Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for the interim order, which was granted.

RE ESMAIL CASSUM.—The Hon'ble Mr. Budroodin, on behalf of a creditor, applied that the abovenamed trader be adjudged to have committed an act of insolvency. The creditor having obtained a decree against the insolvent for Rs. 2,264, a pauper of the insolvent was arrested and put in jail; but the insolvent himself had absconded to Kutch. His lordship adjudged Esmail Cassum to have committed an act of insolvency, and directed him to file his schedule.

RE BOMONJEE MERWANJEE CHOWKSEY.—His lordship, giving judgment in this matter, said that the liabilities amounted to Rs. 4,000, while the assets were *nil*. The insolvent alleged that he had received no consideration for Rs. 3,000 odd. He had filed a petition in 1873, and the debts which remained unpaid amounted to a very large sum. The opposition to the present petition was based on the ground that the schedule was false, and that insolvent had concealed his movable and immovable property. Mr. Tyabjee on behalf of the insolvent, had said that he could not put the case on a higher ground than that it was one of those cases in which schedules were prepared, and where no books were kept. His lordship referred to the evidence at some length, and came to the conclusion that the schedule was false and fictitious. The petition was dismissed, with costs.

THE LATE MR. NOWROZJEE FURDOONJEE.

THE funeral of Mr. Nowrozjee Furdoonjee, C[illegible] which took place yesterday morning, was attended by an unusually large number of persons of all classes, showing the wide sympathy felt for his widow and relations, and the respect in which the deceased gentleman was held. A large number of Parsees accompanied the corpse to the Towers of Silence. Several of the schools and other institutions with which the deceased was connected would have been specially closed yesterday in respect to his memory; but they happened to be closed yesterday, and will be closed to-day, on account of Parsee holidays.

The usual meeting of the Town Council, which was to take place yesterday, was adjourned till to-day out of respect to the memory of Mr. Nowrozjee Furdoonjee. There were present Sir Frank Souter (chairman), Colonel Merewether, Captain Morland, Messrs. Dosabhoy Framjee, R. N. Khote, Nanabhoy B. Jeejeebhoy, R. M. Sayani, M. N. Banajee, and Dr. Cook.

The chairman said:—We all have, no doubt, heard with deep regret of the death of our colleague, Mr. Nowrozjee Furdoonjee, who so earnestly and devotedly applied himself to the interests of this city. It is the desire that we should mark our sense of Mr. Nowrozjee's good qualities, and of the valuable services he has done to the Municipality and the city by adjourning this meeting. But before doing so, I wish to propose a resolution which Mr. Barrow will read out to you.

The secretary read the following resolution:—That the Town Council desire to record their deep sense of the many eminent services rendered to the public of Bombay by their valued colleague, the late Mr. Nowrozjee Furdoonjee, Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire, more especially as a member of this Council during the past ten years, and as one who for nearly double that period was the constant, conscientious, and trusted representative of the ratepayers in successive municipal administrations in this city. That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the deceased gentleman's family with the expression of the Council's sincere condolence with them in the loss which the family in common with the public have sustained by Mr. Nowrozjee Furdoonjee's death. That as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased the Council adjourn without proceeding to the transaction of business.

Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee seconded the chairman's proposition. He said:—Mr. Chairman,—It is my melancholy duty to second the motion which you have just made. It fully expresses our sentiments of the great and valuable services which our late lamented colleague has rendered to the Municipality, and the irreparable loss the city has sustained in his sudden death. I may briefly state that Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee was a man of great ability and a highly cultivated intellect. As regards his business capacity, we all know how well and thoroughly he did anything that he undertook. Many a time we were indebted to him for the correct result to which we arrived in our deliberation of important questions by the care and industry [illegible] placed the subject before us. Gentlemen, I am sorry I am unable to express all that I feel upon our loss; my feelings quite overpower me. I enjoyed his uninterrupted friendship for forty years. I say that he was in every sense a true patriot. The highest influence in the land could not make him swerve from what he considered to be the path of duty. India has lost one of her best sons, and I think it will be very very difficult to supply his place, and for a long long time we shall miss from our meetings his familiar form and eloquent and triumphant voice. He was first appointed in 1865 length on his services to the Municipality, as our volumes bear ample testimony to the vast and varied services he has rendered to the cause of civic improvement in our city.

Mr. Raghunath N. Khote said:—I cannot miss this opportunity of expressing my personal feelings in this matter. Every one of us must feel that we have sustained a great loss in the death of our able and zealous colleague, Mr. Nowrozjee Furdoonjee. The qualities of head and heart which he has always displayed in his services to the public, and especially to this Municipality, are fully described in the newspapers of this morning, and I shall not reiterate them here. All I shall say is that the proposition before the meeting has my hearty support.

The Municipal Commissioner said:—There is only one thing I should like to add. In my acquaintance with Mr. Nowrozjee in municipal business, I always found him doing his duty with thorough conscientiousness. Although I frequently had in him an opponent, he was an opponent without a particle of venom. (Hear, hear.) The more I knew him, the more I respected his character. (Hear, hear.)

The resolution having been unanimously adopted, the Council adjourned till this afternoon, when some business of an urgent nature will be transacted.

THE ABKARI COMMISSION.

THE Abkari Commission, consisting of Mr. J. H. Grant, president, and Sir Frank Souter, resumed its sittings yesterday at noon at the Secretariat. Mr. Shapoorjee Bengalee was not present.

Mr. Perozeshah Mehta, barrister-at-law, [illegible] to watch the proceedings on behalf of the [illegible] ries and the fazandars.

The following are the answers of Mr. C[illegible] Hormusji Daddysett, a fazandar, and a represe[illegible] of all those who signed the petition, to the [illegible] questions put by the Commission. From th[illegible] 1859 down to 1874 the rent charged by the fazan[illegible] to the bhundaries for each tree was from as [illegible] per month, that is to say from Rs. 6 to 6-12 annum. Since the Government has increa[illegible] the tax from Rs. 7 to Rs. 18 per annum for ea[illegible] tree, the rates charged by the fazandars to th[ill

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From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we may question whether a better is in request in the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The cures brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the sojourn there and judging from their sale, we fancy their instances of the efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is a DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBERS AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's chemists.
CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.
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27 0		Montilla, extra pale and very dry	black ,,	28 8
25 4		Vino Puro, very pale, dry	blue ,,	26 8
24 0		Oloroso, golden	green ,,	25 0
23 0		Manzanilla, light and very dry	red ,,	24 0
21 0		Pale, medium dry	yellow ,,	22 0
20 0		Vino de Pasto, pale and dry	pink ,,	21 0
16 12		A good Dinner Wine...	white ,,	17 8
		MARSALA.		
17 4		Marsala, virgin, pale, yellow capsule		18 0
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24 0		Madeira ... ...blue		25 0
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25 0		Napier Johnstone's Square Bottle Whisky		26 0
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21 0		Whisky, Scotch, Glenlivet, Old Vatted		22 0
23 0		Whisky, Scotch, fine Old, Highland Malt		24 0
18 8		Whisky, Scotch, Crown Brand		19 8
26 0		Whisky, Irish, Finest Old Dublin, three shamrocks		27 0
24 0		Whisky, Irish, Fine Old Dublin, one shamrock		25 0
23 0		Whisky, Irish, fine old, Mature		24 0
18 8		Whisky, Irish, Crown Brand		19 8
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14 12		Lefavre Cognac, ...		15 0
19 8		Jean Sibadey's Brandy		20 0
24 0		Monogram Cognac		25 0
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22 4		Rum, finest old Jamaica		23 0
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22 4		Gin, London Old Tom, first quality		23 0
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I remain, Dear Sir, Yours faithfully,
ALEX. LEMMON,
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DEAR SIR,—We have tried your famous Pills and Mixture for the "Cholera" disease; it is the only medicine as far as to my knowledge the best remedy for this disease in the world. Besides ourselves and family we gave to several others, and the result has proved successful; and we hope that this remedy wil be known over the whole world, as we strongly recommend it.
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One grey Arab Galloway suitable to ride and drive.
One grey Waler suitable for a Brougham.
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Do. do. 500 ,, 1,500
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Two Boilers, all steel, 22' and 24' by 5'-9" for 80 and 90 lbs. working pressure respectively.
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ONE TO TEN TONS PER DAY.
Machines, which we erect complete and deliver in working order.
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The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.
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INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway station Advertising*.
There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.
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